Three Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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SAWDUST-FILLED "BOMB"

Package Like an Infernal Machine for Mr. Roosevelt.

IT WAS FOUND IN THE MAILS

Caught at the Post Office and Then Sent to Headquarters, Where It Was Examined.

POLICE BOARD HAS BURIED THE HATCHET

Position of Col. Grant in the Eakins Incident—Injudicious in His Speech, He Thinks.

One of the duties of Daisy James of the Mail Inspection and Rating Department at the Post Office is to examine fourth-class mail packages. Yesterday in looking over a number of them she came to what appeared to be a box, wrapped in a square foot of manila paper, which was five inches long, two inches wide, and one and one-half inches high. Its source is in doubt, but it bore the address:

MR. THEODORE ROSEVELT,
Central Police Office,
New-York City.

The package was received in New-York City, and either a woman or a man who can simulate a fine Italian handwriting wrote the address.

Miss James saw further that the package was marked "Mchdse," and that two two-cent and one one-cent stamps had been canceled for postage. She, however, decided to do her duty, rather than gratify curiosity, by exploring the package to discover if the contents were contraband or legitimate, and finding that the paper covered a wooden box, with a sliding lid, she pulled the lid.

The pulling of the lid was accompanied by a fizz and a splutter, and as Miss James cast away the box she decided that she had had a narrow escape from an infernal machine, as a long fuse was burning, and she fled and awaited a detonation. None came, and when she ventured to pick up the box she was half disposed to laugh at her apprehension, as the fuse had burned to what appeared to be a paper cylinder, with brass ends, and had gone out. Perhaps her curiosity was encouraged by what appeared to be a four-leaved shamrock, attached to the cylinder, but which was afterward found to be a geranium leaf.

When the box was carried to Postmaster Dayton's office by Supt. A. J. Campbell, a commot on was created. Secretary McNab would not meddle with it, but telephoned to Acting Chief Detective O'Brien that there was an infernal-machine affair to unravel, and Detectives Foye and Rynders came, cable car haste, and took the box away to Police Headquarters, where, before it was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles at Fire Headquarters, an accurate description of it was taken.

The box was made of one-eighth-inch board, dovetailed, and it originally contained one pound of bromide of potassium. Wired to its bottom was a 16-bore, U. M. C., paper, black powder, club cartridge for fowling-piece use with an additional brass detonating end thrust into the end of the cartridge, so as to seal it where is usually the top-shot wad. Attached to and entering both brass ends at the anvil point was a home-made fuse of twine, gummed and impregnated with gunpowder. The fuse was connected with four parlor matches, which were so arranged as to bear on a sheet of paper with four fulminate points when the lid of the box was withdrawn, with the result of igniting the matches and the fuse. As a crude boy's object lesson in train firing by primitive methods, the mechanical arrangements are admirable.

The puzzle was the contents of the paper and cylinder. Detectives Foye and Rynders solved it at the Fire Department Bureau. A quizzical expert grinned, took out a pen-knife, cut a deep slice into the center of the cylinder, and announced "sawdust."

Sawdust it proved to be, and ten minutes after the report was made to Sergt. O'Brien, all interested in the affair knew that they had met some merry addle-pate and were his.

President Roosevelt, when the news of the "dynamite bomb" came to the Central Office, was hastily taken from a private conference with his fellow-Commissioners and told in bated breath of the happening. Turning on his heel, he said, "Pshaw," and went back to join the other Commissioners.

BOARD BURIES THE HATCHET.

Col. Grant's Position in the Eakins Incident—Thinks He Was Injudicious.

The hatchet was buried by the Police Commissioners yesterday in a secret conclave that lasted from 10:40 A. M. to 2:06 P. M. Courtesy ruled the assembly of the signers of the "joint and authoritative" statement of Saturday, and the Commissioner who, Friday night, said that he agreed with Capt. Eakins that his trial was a crime.

What occurred at the meeting will never be known, unless one of the four present ignores a stipulation of honor to reveal nothing. The Commissioners were gravely polite to each other when they entered President Roosevelt's room, and if there was any argument or acrimony in the discussion it was in undertones, as nothing but an occasional hum of low-voiced conversation was heard in the anteroom six feet away.

Bustling, jocose, and rubicund, Mr. Roosevelt emerged from the chamber of discussion, and good-humoredly announced that what had passed between himself and his colleagues would not be made public. Mr. Roosevelt even declined to say if the episode of the Eakins trial had been discussed, or if any breach in the personal and official relations of the members of the board, resulting from Col. Grant's exclamation and the retort of Messrs. Roosevelt, Parker, and Andrews, had been healed.

Col. Grant next appeared, talking seriously, but apparently unrestrainedly, with Mr. Parker, and Mr. Andrews passed unruffled to the lobby. None of them would talk of the three hours' discussion, except to agree with Col. Grant, that a policy of silence had been agreed upon, "as the result of mature thought and an honorable pledge to secrecy."

Before the meeting, however, Col. Grant expressed, or rather reiterated, opinions, which at its ending he said had not changed.

"I regret," he said, "my utterance of last Friday evening at the trial of Capt. Eakins. While I spoke from the heart and on conviction, I did not reflect when I spoke that I was acting injudiciously.

"I was really overcome. The situation appealed to sentiment, and I spoke. But it was not a change of mind. I had decided on the merits of the case on reading the greater part of the evidence. My opinion then is my present opinion, namely, that a great wrong has been done the defendant. I was wrong in expressing that opinion. It was bad judgment, but I felt constrained to express myself.

"I have not considered the question of retiring from the board, while I feel that as a marplot I could not remain in

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PAUNCEFOTE MAY BE TRANSFERRED

But the Berlin Embassy Would Not Be in Every Sense a Promotion, and Washington Doubts the Rumor.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Sun says it is believed that Sir Julian Pauncefote, at present British Ambassador to the United States, will succeed Sir Edward Malet as Ambassador to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—If it be true, as reported from London to-day, that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, is to succeed Sir Edward Malet as Ambassador to Germany, the transfer will not be in every sense a promotion.

The British Mission to the United States was advanced to the rank of an Embassy several years ago. Prior to that time Queen Victoria had been represented by Ambassadors only at Paris, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Washington now makes the seventh on the list.

The salary of the British Ambassador at Washington is $50,000 a year, and he receives free of expense the handsome building at Connecticut Avenue and N Street, in which he and his family reside, and in which is the office of the Embassy.

So far as rank or pay is concerned, Sir Julian Pauncefote has no temptation to leave the United States for any of the Continental capitals, inasmuch as his salary here is equal to that paid to the British Ambassadors at the foregoing places. While it is true that the complications of European politics make it desirable that her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin should be an astute diplomat, it is equally true that the relations between the United States and Great Britain demand the services of a diplomat of the first rank at Washington.

Moreover, these relations are yearly becoming of such a character as to require more careful management on the part of the British Ambassador, and Sir Julian's successor, therefore, would needs be a man of commanding ability. Sir Julian is personally very popular in the United States. He is held in high esteem by the officials of the State Department, with whom his intercourse is both frequent and agreeable. He has a sincere attachment for the United States, and has repeatedly said that, owing to his long residence abroad, it was a great satisfaction to be sent to America, where he could hear his own language spoken.

The report that he is to be transferred from Washington is one that recurs annually, and usually during his absence from America. At this time last year, when, as now, he was spending his vacation in Great Britain, it was stated with much positiveness that he would be sent to Constantinople. The report, like those which preceded it, proved to be untrue, as is not unlikely to be the case so far as the present report is concerned.

HE WANTS MISS FLAGLER TRIED

One of the Coroner's Jury Says the Grand Jury Should Investigate the Killing of the Negro Boy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. and Mrs. D. W. Flagler, parents of Miss Elizabeth Flagler, who shot and killed Ernest Green last week, returned home this afternoon. Gen. Flagler did not report at the War Department, as he is still on leave, and his movements are not certainly known. It is supposed that he will take his daughter away with him for a time.

Renewed interest in the unfortunate shooting affair was aroused this afternoon by the publication of a card from George M. J. Dorsey, a member of the Coroner's jury, charging that the verdict agreed upon was changed at the suggestion of the counsel for Miss Flagler, after it had been signed and given to the Coroner. Mr. Dorsey says:

When the jury was ready to announce its verdict, that verdict was concluded with the sentence, "We do think that the shots were fired carelessly and indifferently." I believe that the wording was sufficient to carry the case to the Grand Jury. Otherwise I should not have signed it.

After Coroner Hammett and Assistant District Attorney Jeffords came into the jury room, Ross Perry, counsel for the defendant, entered in company with Miss Flagler, and then the crowd came crowding in. Mr. Perry heard what was said, and remarked to Coroner Hammett that something should be added to the verdict. Mr. Perry then reached over and picked up the paper on which the verdict was written and already signed by all the jurors, handed it to Mr. Hammett, and suggested that these words be added: "And from the evidence we cannot hold the prisoner." Mr. Hammett then wrote those words before the signatures, and, turning to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, is this satisfactory?"

Four of the jurors nodded in the affirmative, but myself and one other member of the jury remained silent and gave no indication of our opinion.

I was, when on the jury, and still am, firmly of the belief that Miss Flagler should be brought before the Grand Jury, and that that body should consider the evidence and decide whether Miss Flagler should be prosecuted.

The card concludes with the statement that Coroner Hammett assured Juror Dorsey that all the facts connected with the case would be brought before the Grand Jury and that his intention in holding out was to disagree with any verdict that would set Miss Flagler without the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury.

BLOODY FEUDS IN LOUISIANA

Three Men Are Killed and Another Is Fatally Injured.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 5.—Albert and Henry O'Neal were killed by Hill and Wallace Picou at Antioch Church Saturday night.

For some time bad feeling had existed between Hill Picou and Albert O'Neal. It is said a young lady was the cause. Albert O'Neal and his brother Henry attended church at Antioch, where a protracted meeting is being held, Saturday night. Hill Picou and his brother Wallace also went. All were heavily armed, the Picou brothers taking their shotguns. During the service the O'Neal brothers left the church. As they reached the open air, they met the Picous. Almost instantly there was the sound of three shots, and the O'Neal brothers fell dead. Henry O'Neal's pistol had been drawn, but not fired. Albert O'Neal's pistol was found in its holster.

The Picous and a friend have been arrested, charged with the killing. All the parties have large and respectable family connections, and more trouble is expected.

William McCrew, and Gus Weaver, two young men, were riding horseback Sunday afternoon near here with a mutual friend. In some way an old feud was revived, and seven shots were exchanged. Weaver fell dead from his horse, with four bullets in him. McCrew was hit in the arm and side and is fatally wounded.

STEAMERS BURNED IN CINCINNATI

Several Persons Injured While Fighting the Fire.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the steamers Big Sandy and Carrollton, and the Memphis Line and the Louisville Mail Line wharf boats, and injured five persons.

The injured are:

BENNETT, —, fireman; overcome by heat and made insane.
CROWLEY, "JACK," burned about hands, back, and arms.
KIBBY, WILLIAM, fireman; back hurt.
SHAW, W. R., burned about hands and neck.
——, deaf and dumb fireman on Big Sandy; head and hands burned.

The loss on the Big Sandy is $60,000; on her cargo, $10,000; on the Carrollton, $40,000, and on the wharf boats, $32,000.

A Horse Fell on Mrs. Schneider.

Mrs. Mary E. Schneider, who arrived from Germany a few days ago, started with Mrs. Lizzie Dilling from Hoboken, N. J., yesterday to visit the latter's home, at 237 Troutman Street, Brooklyn.

As they were boarding a Flushing Avenue car at the Bridge entrance on Sands Street a truck horse seized with blind staggers fell against Mrs. Schneider and pressed her against the car. She was severely bruised and injured internally, and had to be taken to Mrs. Dilling's house in a coach. The horse died.

DEFENDER'S BEST RACE

She Proves Herself a Beauty in Long Windward Work.

VIGILANT BEATEN OVER NINE MINUTES

The New-York Yacht Club Fleet Has a Fine Run from Vineyard Haven to Newport—Defender Pleased All.

Official Time.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Defender	11:55:40	4:04:40	4:09:00
Vigilant	11:55:34	4:13:43	4:18:09
Jubilee	11:55:32	4:24:30	4:28:58

Time of First Leg.

	H.M.S.
Defender	2:29:50
Vigilant	2:34:56
Jubilee	2:44:28

Time of Second Leg.

	H.M.S.
Defender	1:39:10
Vigilant	1:43:13
Jubilee	1:44:30

On the beat to windward the Defender beat the Vigilant 5 minutes and 6 seconds, and the Jubilee 14 minutes and 58 seconds.

On the reach the Defender beat the Vigilant 4 minutes and 3 seconds, and the Jubilee 5 minutes and 20 seconds.

The Defender beat the Vigilant 9 minutes and 9 seconds, and the Jubilee 19 minutes and 58 seconds.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The Defender to-day gave the Vigilant the most decisive beating she has had this season over the thirty-seven-mile run from Vineyard Haven to Brenton's Reef Lightship. She beat her by nine minutes and nine seconds, elapsed time.

The course was a twenty-mile beat to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, and a reach of seventeen and a quarter miles to Brenton's Reef Lightship. In the beat the Defender showed her superiority in a very desired way, and in reaching she beat the Vigilant almost as badly as she did in the thrash to windward.

Last night the fog settled down on Vineyard Haven, and the lights of the yachts could only twinkle a little. The start was to be made for Newport at 5:30 this morning, but at that hour the siren at West Chief was singing away, not as did the sirens of old to lure the mariner ashore, but to warn him of the dangers of the Middle Ground. At 6 o'clock the conditions had not changed, though more of the yachts had their sails set. The big floating palace Valiant left the fleet about 6 o'clock and started out into the bank of fog to the westward. The schooner Alcaea started out a little later bound to the eastward, and the schooner Iroquois came out and followed her down toward the shoals. The sloop Hildegarde also left, as if bound eastward.

The Defender was the first of the big sloops to get up anchor and go out to stretch her sails. The Vigilant and Jubilee contented themselves with getting mainsails and clubtopsails up and keeping their anchors down. About 7 o'clock the Sylvia, with the Regatta Committee on board, ran up the little colored flags that, when read by the New-York Yacht Club code, told the yachts to be ready to start for Newport at 8 o'clock.

But 8 o'clock came and there was no sign of the fog lifting, and even at 11 o'clock the Sylvia was flying the "race postponed" flags, and it was not until 11:35 that the preparatory gun was fired.

At that time the wind was blowing a good topsail breeze from the westward, giving the yachts a dead-on-end beat to Newport. At the starting signal the Wasp went over the line, with the Katrina just under her lee quarter. Then came the Uvira, Hildegarde, Norota, Gossoon, and Queen Mab, last. The Ariel led the schooners, with the Marguerite, Constellation, Loyal, Merlin, Ramona, Emerald, Neaera, Elsemarie, and Amorita following.

When the big sloops were ready to go the two rivals were well up to windward of the line. The gun fired, and almost at the flash the three big single stickers all came for the line close hauled on the port tack. The Jubilee was the only one that did not carry a clubtopsail. She had hers up all the morning, but just before the start took it down and sent up her working topsail. It was evident that the weak topmast was not to be allowed to risk carrying big poles aloft. The Jubilee was pocketed between the pair, being backwinded by the Defender and blanketed by the Vigilant. The boats stood out into the Sound on the port tack for about five minutes. The Vigilant had no trouble in passing the Jubilee, and the Defender was given a rap full to get by the Vigilant. The Jubilee tacked to starboard after coming clear astern of the Vigilant, and the other pair followed her.

The other two got well over toward the Middle Ground. Then the Defender tacked and the Vigilant followed. The two boats then had a brush for first place. The Vigilant had the Defender just where she wanted her—under her lee and astern. The Defender footed past, but not quite fast enough to come out. Both boats took another short tack to the Middle Ground, and then made a long board over to Naushon, right across the Sound. The Defender here started up under her "jingle bell." She came out from under the Vigilant's lee and up across her bow, and took a nice berth on the Vigilant's weather bow. It was a splendid performance—in one leg across the Sound to get up from way to leeward, and walk out by such a boat. The Vigilant was never done before under such weather conditions. At the same time, the Vigilant was giving the Jubilee a first-class thrashing.

When up to Tarpaulin Cove the Defender tacked, and in thirty seconds the Vigilant followed. The next tack was to the south, and all the time the Vigilant was dropping astern and the Jubilee was even getting a worse beating.

The Emerald got through the schooner fleet, and when up to Tarpaulin Cove had a nice berth in first place. The Wasp still led the small sloops. All went south of the Middle Ground, working the Vineyard Shoal, and the schooners Loyal and Amorita followed. It was doubtful, however, if they gained much, as they lost the full strength of the tide running west.

The Jubilee passed the Wasp off Nashalrena, and at that time the Defender was almost one-third of a mile ahead of the Vigilant, which came second in the racing fleet.

The wind held true from the west, and the fog was almost entirely swept away. The Defender was having the easiest time in the world with the Vigilant. She pointed higher, hung on better, and footed faster into the bargain. Every mile they sailed the keel boat got more and more ahead. The Jubilee's sails did not stand well, and the fine sloop was being left further and further astern. She was, of course, badly handicapped by having no clubtopsail, but she would have needed two to bring her up even with the leaders.

At 1:30 the Jubilee tacked off Suek's Hoil, and followed the big single stickers out on

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BLUEGRASS SHOOTING AFFRAY

William N. Lane Kills James Rodenbaugh and Mortally Wounds the Young Man's Father.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Aug. 5.—The most desperate and tragic shooting affray that has taken place in the Blue Grass region since the famous fight in which Goodloe and Swope killed each other occurred in the Woodford Hotel here this afternoon, when William Newton Lane of this city shot and instantly killed James Rodenbaugh and mortally wounded the young man's father, H. C. Rodenbaugh, proprietor of the hotel.

Lane was drunk at Lexington Saturday night. It is said he had a wordy war with a hotel clerk yesterday because the clerk would not give him another drink. Lane came to Versailles this morning, and on arriving here continued drinking. About noon he went to the Woodford Hotel, and was given a room, and slept until about 4 o'clock this afternoon. A few minutes after that hour he came down stairs, and met James Rodenbaugh in the hall, and asked the young man the amount of his bill.

Upon receiving an answer, Lane began to abuse Rodenbaugh, who is a cripple. Their words soon led to blows, and both men drew their pistols about the same time. Lane's first shot struck Rodenbaugh in the neck just above the collarbone and lodged just under the skin in the back of his neck. Almost at the same instant that Lane fired, Rodenbaugh's pistol was discharged, the bullet producing a flesh wound in Lane's left side. The blood gushed from Rodenbaugh's throat, and, giving a few gasps, he fell backward a corpse.

Just as he fell his father opened the door and as he did so the slayer of the son turned upon the father and fired, the ball striking him in the mouth and lodging in the back part of his head. He reeled, and as he fell Lane fired again, the second bullet lodging in the old man's spine. He dropped to the floor and lay by the side of his son.

Casting a glance at his victims, Lane walked out of the hotel, only to be arrested at the door by an officer and placed in jail. When physicians arrived they found the young man dead and his father in such a serious condition that his death is expected at any hour.

H. C. Rodenbaugh was a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and was a gallant soldier. He was Postmaster at Nicholasville for two terms under President Grant. He is a prominent turfman.

W. N. Lane is a native of Montgomery County, and is about twenty-eight years old. He has been considered a good business man. When drinking he is quarrelsome. Lane comes of a good family.

LUNATIC TRIES TO KILL DURRANT

Rushes at Him as the Man Accused of Murder Entered the Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—A desperate attempt was made by a young man at noon to-day to assault Theodore Durrant, and but for the watchfulness of Chief Jailer Sattler he would no doubt have succeeded in his attempt. The young man, whose name was not learned, was evidently a lunatic. The prisoner had but just left the upper corridor, and was on the uppper staircase, when Chief Jailer Sattler saw the young man make a rush as though to get past him. Sattler caught the fellow and threw him back, at the same time ordering him to keep away.

The party reached the lower floor without further incident and was going along the corridor to the Sheriff's office when the young lunatic appeared again. He had sneaked around to a position from which he thought he could make a successful rush, and then ran toward Durrant. He had his right hand in his overcoat pocket as if on a weapon. He had nearly reached Durrant when Sattler seized him. The young fellow made a desperate struggle, but was easily overpowered by the muscular jailer and thrown out of the corridor. In the excitement the officers forgot to search the would-be assailant, and they do not know whether or not he was armed. The incident did not occasion Durrant any apparent alarm, but he realized when it was all over that he had been in danger.

Preliminary to the opening of Durrant's case, the Court considered the case of R. C. White, author of "The Crime of a Century." He said that it had been shown to his satisfaction that White had disposed of all his rights in the case to Manager Dailey and that Dailey only was responsible for its production. The proceedings against White were accordingly dismissed.

The work of examining the jurors was then taken up, the seventh man secured being H. J. Smyth, who recently came to this city from the East, where he had worked as a farmer.

Fifteen more talesmen were examined during the afternoon, without any jurors being secured, and the case went over until to-morrow.

HAWAII'S QUEEN NOT TO BE RESTORED

A Native in President Dole's Confidence Does Not Believe the Story.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Arthur Wilder, the young native Hawaiian, who enjoyed the confidence of President Dole during the life of the provisional Government of the island, does not think there is anything in the story published by a San Francisco paper that a scheme had been hatched there for the restoration of the Queen to the throne.

"Our Government is strong enough to wipe out any party of exiles or others," said Mr. Wilder. "I heard a great deal of talk in San Francisco about filibustering expeditions, but nobody in Hawaii is alarmed. In San Francisco I saw Volney Ashford, who is the reputed leader of the exiles. According to these men in San Francisco they are relying upon England for help, as most of them have sent their claims for damages to the British Government. A revenue boat is cruising around Honolulu all the time for the purpose of keeping out these exiles."

Wounded by a Highwayman.

Jacob Theis, a clerk, of 52 Greenwich Street, while on his way home at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was attacked at Forty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue by a half-drunken man and wounded.

The man asked Theis for money, and was refused. He then cut Theis in the right arm with a pocketknife.

A policeman answered Mr. Theis's shouts for help, and the man fled.

Theis's wound was treated at the Roosevelt Hospital and he then went home.

Slashed a Horse with His Knife.

John Elliott, forty-seven years old, of 808 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night for cruelty to a horse that he had in his care. The man was intoxicated, and, owing to his staggering, made the horse balk.

Elliott became angry and, taking a knife out of his pocket, slashed the horse on the nose. The bystanders seized him and would have handled him roughly had it not been for a policeman.

Shipping Water Pipe to Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It is learned in this city that, in addition to the shipment from Youngstown, Ohio, of 1,000 tons of wash metal to England and the recent large shipment from Pittsburg of 400 tons of pig iron, a contract for the water pipe for the City of Tokio, Japan, was recently let to contractors in this country. England, Germany, Belgium, and other European countries were also bidders, but a manufactory at Anniston, Ala., was the lowest bidder, and secured the contract, and the water pipes are being shipped to Tokio, Japan, via Liverpool.

International Line Steamer Launched.

BATH, Me., Aug. 5.—The new International Line steamer St. Croix was launched from the yards of the New-England Shipbuilding Company to-day. This vessel is 262 feet in length over all, 237 feet on the water line, 40 feet in width, and 26 feet deep. She will tow to Portland to take in her machinery. Her route will be between Boston, Portland, and St. John. She will make 16 knots an hour, and will be ready to go on the route early in November next.

Port Royal Dry Dock to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The new Port Royal, S. C., dry dock, the largest in the United States, is now ready for use and will be tested Aug. 15, with the monitor Amphitrite. A board consisting of Capt. Wiles, Naval Constructor Hascom, and Civil Engineer Asserson, will conduct the test. The vessel will enter the dock three times, the gates will be reversed, and the condition of the structure carefully noted after each entrance.

SCANLON FIGHTS A BEAR

A Brooklyn Politician's Rough Experience Near Kingston.

THE MAN WOUNDED, THE BEAR DEAD

Armed Only with a Knife, the Brooklyn Assemblyman Defends Himself and Succeeds in Bagging His Game.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—James Scanlon, who represents the Seventeenth Assembly District of Kings County in the Legislature, had a fight with a bear yesterday. The bear is dead and Mr. Scanlon is suffering from injuries which may yet result fatally.

Old settlers in this vicinity have been wont to regale their grandchildren with tales of fierce encounters with "varmints" in the mountains "way back in the forties," when the narrators were lusty young woodsmen, but none such has been recorded for many years until yesterday. Mr. Scanlon's achievement, though rare in these days, was one which would have done credit to any of the hardy trappers of the early days.

Mr. Scanlon doesn't make any pretension to being a mightly hunter. The biggest and most dangerous game he ever captured, until yesterday, was a political convention. He wasn't looking for the excitement of the chase when he came here. In fact he wasn't looking for excitement of any kind. On the contrary, he came for rest and quiet, and brought his family along. They have been spending the Summer at East Kingston.

Mr. Scanlon yesterday took a ramble in the Catskills. His thoughts were peaceful. He enjoyed the scenery and the fresh air, and he had no more definite purpose than to cut a few canes as mementos of his Summer visit. To the fact that this was his mission he owes his life, for on starting from East Kingston he carried with him a long-bladed jackknife.

Scanlon was poking around through the underbrush in search of suitable material for canes when he was startled by a growl coming from the thicket directly in front of him. He had no time to speculate on the nature of the brute whose domain he had invaded and whose anger he had apparently aroused.

There was a crackling of twigs, the rush of a heavy body and Mr. Scanlon was knocked down. He had just time to observe that his assailant was a good-sized black bear.

It took Scanlon an instant to regain his feet, but he was none too quick, for the bear, which had in its first rush passed over and beyond him, evidently meant mischief, and had turned for an attack.

Scanlon was thoroughly angered by the uncivil treatment he had received, and, besides, felt that he had as good a right to be where he was as the bear had. So he gave no thought to retreat, but put himself on the defensive. Firmly grasping his knife, he waited. The bear came with a rush. Scanlon stepped aside, and with a quick, strong blow sunk the knife deep into the beast's side.

The blade failed to reach a vital spot, and Scanlon quickly realized that his fight had but just begun. Doubly infuriated by his wound, the bear turned and dealt Scanlon a vicious blow on the head with his paw. The Assemblyman measured his length on the ground a dozen feet away.

Scanlon was up in an instant. Man and bear were covered with blood. The bear was evidently weakened by his wound. Scanlon's clothes were torn and he was almost blinded by blood, which flowed from a great scratch on his forehead.

There was no time for the man to take an inventory of his injuries, however, for his antagonist quickly resumed the offensive. For the third time he made a rush. This time Scanlon's aim was better, and when he stuck his long knife-blade into the bear he reached the heart and the struggle was over. The brute sank down in the leaves, his blood spurting over Scanlon.

Scanlon thrust the knife several times more into the shaggy carcass, and then fell, bleeding, exhausted, and unconscious by the side of his game.

Many hours elapsed before Scanlon regained consciousness. When he revived he was so stiff and sore that it was with the utmost difficulty he made his way back to East Kingston. An examination by a physician showed that he had sustained severe internal injuries, from which it is feared he may not recover.

Assemblyman James Scanlon is a Republican and represents the Seventeenth Assembly District of Kings County in the Legislature. He was first elected in 1893, when he carried the district, which was a Democratic one, by 2,986 plurality.

He was re-elected last November and defeated C. E. Ostran, the regular Democratic nominee, and C. W. C. Dreher, the independent candidate.

Assemblyman Scanlon during the last session of the Legislature, introduced several bills which Gov. Morton signed. The most important were those authorizing the improvement of East New-York Avenue and other streets in the Twenty-sixth Ward, and placing the control of certain contracts and improvements in the Twenty-sixth Ward in the hands of the Park Commissioner.

Assemblyman Scanlon was born in the old town of New Lots, now the Twenty-sixth Ward, in 1861. He is a brushmaker by trade. He lives on Vermont Street, with his wife and two children.

MR. HERBERT VISITS GRAY GABLES

The Secretary of the Navy Calls on President Cleveland.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 5.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert, who arrived here this noon to see the President, only remained at Gray Gables until just before 4 o'clock, when he boarded the Oneida, as the guest of E. G. Benedict and family. Soon after the steamer sailed down the bay, bound for Newport, where the Secretary will join the Dolphin.

Secretary Olney spent the day in Boston, returning to Falmouth to-night.

Fell Under a Train, His Legs Cut Off.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—John Collins, twenty-three years old, of 21 Jefferson Street, Union Hill, fell from a train of the North Hudson Railroad Company at Fort Lee last night and had both legs cut off. He was brought to this city and taken to Christ Hospital, where he died this morning.

Struck by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—A horse and wagon driven by George Martin of 383 Communipaw Avenue, were run down at Varick Street today by Trolley Car 380 of the Montgomery Street line. The wagon was demolished and Martin was badly cut about the head. He refused to make a complaint and the motorman was not arrested.

Naval Academy's Medusa Aground.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug 5.—The yacht Medusa, attached to the Naval Academy, ran aground off Horn Point this afternoon. The second division of the second class of cadets was aboard at the time, and was taken off. Three launches from the academy tried to move the Medusa, but were unsuccessful. It is thought that she will float uninjured at flood tide in the morning.

GERMAN SENTENCE ON LOUIS STERN

For Insulting Baron von Thuengen Imprisonment for a Fortnight, a Fine, and Newspaper Publication.

KISSINGEN, Aug. 5.—The trial of Louis Stern of New-York, charged with insulting Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa here, took place today. The Jew-baiters exploited the case in the anti-Semitic press.

The courtroom was crowded throughout the entire hearing, which lasted eight hours, and resulted in the conviction of Mr. Stern. The Court sentenced the prisoner to a fortnight's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 600 marks. It was also ordered that the terms of the sentence be printed in three newspapers.

Louis Stern is a member of the firm of Stern Brothers, dry goods merchants, of West-third Street. The insult, which caused his arrest, resulted from the Baron's objection to the presence of Mr. Stern's son in the dancing hall of the Kur Garden at Kissingen.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY AT WORK

Wages and Special Inducements Offered to Various Classes of Laborers Who Apply at Offices.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 5.—The new Panama Canal Company makes the official announcement that it is prepared now to employ workmen—artisans, firemen, and common laborers—who apply at the company's sectional offices.

The company will pay to common laborers from 80 cents to $1, in Colombian silver currency.

The salaries of other workmen are to be fixed in accordance with merit and usefulness.

A special bonus will be paid to workmen who load more than a certain number of cars daily.

SENATOR CARTER GOING TO MAINE

Montana Populists Not Gaining Strength at Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, passed through Washington to-day en route to Maine, where he will join his family and spend a month or so at the seashore. He said:

"Very little interest is being taken in politics in Montana at present. The people, as by common consent, are dropping that subject for the Summer and are seeking some cool place for the hot months. Business is moving along very well in Montana, although the silver mines are still closed down. The people of my State who have looked toward the mines for their industry are now turning their attention to other things."

"Are the silver people of Montana looking toward the Populists as a party which may receive their support because they come out squarely for free silver?" was asked.

"In Montana the Populist Party is regarded as a party of the past. The people are not looking to it, and it is not gaining strength at present."

A SEAMAN'S TRIAL IN JAPAN

Fate of John Thomas Bush Dependent on Minister Dun's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Rear Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic naval station, has reported to the Navy Department, under date of Yokohama, July 6, that in the trial of John Thomas Bush, a mulatto seaman residing in Washington, D. C., and a member of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown, charged with the murder of a Japanese subject, the Consular court disagreed in their opinion on his guilt.

In accordance with the law in the case, an appeal has been made to the United States Minister at Tokio. Pending the decision of Minister Dun, Bush remains in jail at Nagasaki. Bush's mother has been to the State and Navy Departments several times, and showed much distress over the plight of her son. The killing occurred during a sailors' quarrel.

One Month in Jail for Wissig.

Philip Wissig, Jr., son of ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, who was lately tried and found guilty in Special Sessions on the charge of petty larceny, was rearraigned in the Special Sessions for sentence yesterday.

Wissig would have been sentenced last week, but his father asked for an examination into his sanity by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Commissioners held that Wissig was undoubtedly sane.

The Justices of the Special Sessions, Justice Jerome presiding, sentenced Wissig to one month in the city prison.

Catholic Summer School.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Trustees of the Catholic Summer School, now in session here, held their annual meeting to-day and elected the following officers: President—The Rev. Dr. Conaty of Worcester, Mass.; Vice President—The Rev. P. A. Halpin of New-York; Secretary—Warren E. Mosher, Youngstown, Ohio; Treasurer—The Rev. M. M. Sheedy of Altoona, Penn. It was decided to locate permanently in Plattsburg.

Ran Away with the Deposit.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—Ex-Police Commissioner James E. Kelly, a prominent saloon keeper, to-day requested the police to arrest George Wyman, of 201 Washington Street, who has had charge of his lunch counter.

He said he gave Wyman $247 to deposit in the First National Bank, and that he absconded with the money. The police were not able to find him. Wyman left his wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

Van Cleef's Trial Begun.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—John T. Van Cleef, ex-Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, was to-day placed on trial, under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the State. The specific charge is of obtaining from the State under false pretenses $700 July 25, 1894, for 3,500 maps which were never furnished the State. A jury was secured and some unimportant testimony was presented.

Fair Will Contest Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The hearing of the contest of the will of the late ex-Senator Fair was continued to-day until Nov. 4 next. This is to allow a settlement of the new suit, brought by Charles Fair, to determine the validity of the trust under the will.

Claus Spreckels's Son Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Rudolph Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, was married this afternoon to Miss Eleanor Jolliffe, one of the leading society belles, at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Vicar General Prendergast.

Policemen on an Excursion.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The sixth annual excursion of the Police Mutual Aid Society took place to-day. Three boats carried 2,000 excursionists to Boynton Beach Grove. Capt. F. T. Farrier and Capt. T. P. Nugent had charge of the arrangements.

Another Death from Toadstools.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Frank Briggs died at Sparkill, N. Y., last night from eating toadstools, which were mistaken for mushrooms. Justice William B. Slocum ate them at the same time and died on Friday.

TO BROOKLYN'S SHAME

Sunday a Day of Revelry in Her Saloons.

ONLY ONE EXCISE ARREST

Yet There Were Eighty-three Arrests for Drunkenness.

SIDE DOOR POLICY DENOUNCED

Prominent Citizens Would Have the Law Rigidly and Fearlessly Enforced by the Police.

MAYOR SCHIEREN OPENLY CRITICISED

The Facts Brought to Public Attention by The New-York Times May Bring About Reform.

The comprehensive story of the unrestricted sale of liquor in Brooklyn on Sunday, as told in The New-York Times yesterday, opened the eyes of the law-abiding citizens of that community to a most deplorable condition of affairs. There are good reasons for believing that the publication has aroused public sentiment, and that an imperative demand for the enforcement of the excise law will speedily be made in an impressive way by citizens who are determined that public order and decency shall be maintained within the borders of a municipality which is proud of the characterization, "City of Churches and Homes."

It was shown in The New-York Times yesterday by police precinct returns that as a result of Mayor Schieren's "side-door" Sunday liquor-selling policy, out of 116 arrests made on Sunday, July 28, there were 79 arrests for intoxication—proof positive that the side-door policy is productive of drunkenness.

Arrests for Intoxication Sunday.

The arrests on last Sunday for intoxication were 83 out of 140 for various offenses.

Excise arrests in Brooklyn Sunday. 1
Excise arrests in New-York Sunday. 123

The following table shows the arrests in Brooklyn Sunday by precincts—first, the whole number, and then in the second column the number of arrests for intoxication:

| Precinct. | Whole Number of Arrests. | Ar

ciates in New-York. As soon as the men of influence in every rank of life begin to come back from their vacations, the state of public sentiment will undoubtedly be emphatically made plain to Mayor Schieren.

How the citizens feel on this subject has already been made pointedly manifest at a number of public gatherings, notably at the mass meeting at Plymouth Church in favor of the enforcement of the excise laws and at the meeting of the Brooklyn Union of Christian Endeavor Societies on July 20.

At the latter gathering, at which were present representatives of nearly every church in Brooklyn, speeches were made denouncing Mayor Schieren's attitude on the Sunday excise question, and by an overwhelming vote the societies declined to extend an invitation to the Mayor to address the State Christian Endeavor Convention, to meet in Brooklyn in October. The attitude of this society, which has many thousands of members in Brooklyn and represents a widespread influence, was clearly set forth in the following resolutions, which were adopted by a vote practically unanimous:

Whereas, Many of the public journals of our State are advocating the non-enforcement of certain laws by officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce every law, and still others are endeavoring to create the impression that there is an overwhelming demand for the enactment of more liberal excise laws and the opening of saloons on Sunday; and

Whereas, The officials of our city, by their action and inaction, clearly demonstrate that they do not intend to fulfill, by enforcing the present excise laws, the obligations assumed by their oath of office; be it

Resolved, That the Good Citizenship Committee be instructed to express to the Mayor and the Police Commissioner of Brooklyn the deep regret of this union at their present excise policy; and, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the State Union of Christian Endeavor be advised that it is the sense of this union that the subject of good citizenship should hold a prominent place before the State Convention to be held in our city on the 8th and 9th of October next; that no official or any other person who by his action or inaction throws the weight of his influence in favor of an open saloon on Sunday should be invited to address that convention, and that, if possible, provision should be made for a conference at that time of the representatives of all Good Citizenship Committees, in order that our forces throughout the State may come together and stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of good government.

Views of the Endeavorers' President.

W. Winans Freeman, the President of the Brooklyn Union of Christian Endeavor, was interviewed last night at his home, 616 Hancock Street, by a reporter for The New-York Times. Mr. Freeman, discussing the excise question, said:

"It was with the greatest possible pleasure that I read both the news article and the editorial utterance of The New-York Times this morning. It is hardly necessary that I should say that the Christian Endeavor Union thoroughly coincides with the view of the matter that is taken by The New-York Times.

"That the excise law on Sunday is openly and flagrantly violated in this city is so well known and understood that no one would ever have the hardihood to deny it, save the police. The saloons in this neighborhood, a purely residential section of Brooklyn, are open and doing business from early morn until late at night on every Sunday. I doubt very much if you would find any saloon that is tightly closed on Sunday the entire length of Reid Avenue. If we who reside in this locality know that the law is being systematically violated, how is it that the police don't know it?

"Whatever may be the views of the Christian Endeavorers on the whole subject of liquor selling, we do contend that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner of this city are violating their oaths of office in neglecting to enforce the excise law on Sunday. We need a Roosevelt over here very badly."

WOULD ENFORCE THE SUNDAY LAW.

What Horace Graves and Others Say of the Laxness in Brooklyn.

Interviews with a number of prominent citizens printed to-day show very clearly the general state of public sentiment among the people of Brooklyn in regard to the Sunday closing of saloons. Horace Graves said:

"I am in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday excise law in Brooklyn, as I am in favor of the enforcement of all laws that are on the statute books.

"I think it peculiarly unfortunate that the Sunday excise law is not equally enforced in New-York and Brooklyn, so that those who are bound by the law in New-York could not come to Brooklyn Sunday, and thereby escape the law. It is not an edifying spectacle to witness such an exodus from New-York to Brooklyn as is said to have occurred every Sunday since the law began to be rigidly enforced in our sister city. Our present difficulty is the same as that encountered whenever it is attempted to get the full benefit of local option laws wherever they are enacted and accepted by one municipality and rejected by an adjoining town. Both places suffer, perhaps, more than would either if the law were not stringently enforced in one of the places.

"It requires a great deal of courage on the part of Police Commissioner Roosevelt and those supporting him to face the political overthrow that is threatened them. But the persons in the community who are earnest in the enforcement of the law, and presumably in sympathy with the law as enacted, must finally raise the standard of public sentiment which will then sustain such laws in the future.

"Brooklyn is distinctly a city of homes and churches, and there is thus a special reason for the rigid enforcement by Mayor Schieren of the Sunday excise law.

"There is, from my own standpoint, a peculiar propriety in enforcing the Sunday excise law, in this, that a great many men who earn small wages have an accumulation of money at the end of the week, and in their leisure hours they are apt to spend their money freely for liquor—more freely than they would if they were engaged in labor. Many of the liquor dealers lie in wait for just such opportunities. It is strange to me that laboring men do not look at the question in that point of view.

"The line of travel across the bridge, from New-York to Brooklyn, is said to have increased largely on Sunday since the New-York Police Board commenced the rigid enforcement of the excise law. The same spectacle is seen on the borders of different communities in various States. I remember one Christmas, when I was at Havre de Grace, Md., there was a string of men coming all day over the long bridge across the Susquehanna River for liquor. Across the river there was a local option law. Havre de Grace was a 'wet' town. So it is wherever the law opposes the sale of liquor in one place and looks on it with indulgence in the place adjoining.

No Excuse for Side-Door Policy.

"I do not see any excuse for Mayor Schieren's side-door policy. The front doors of the saloons may as well be open on Sunday, for when you go past one of these places you can often hear the men talking loudly within. There is really no concealment of the traffic by merely closing the front door.

"Now more than at any other time the Sunday excise law should be enforced in Brooklyn while it is being enforced in New-York. No man should have the assistance because of fancied injury to his political prospects. The community will stand up with the better sentiment before his political standing has been very much damaged. There is a perceptible change in recent years in the public sentiment in Brooklyn on the subject of drinking at open bars. This change in sentiment is very marked. There was a time when reputable members of the legal profession considered it quite proper to take their clients to a liquor store whenever they made a success of the trial of their cases. Drinking was more prevalent then than now.

"Apparently, there is no attempt in Brooklyn to enforce the excise laws. Two excise arrests in a month do not indicate any attempt by the authorities to enforce the Sunday excise law. The best sentiment of Brooklyn is against Mayor Schieren's side-door policy, if such be really his policy. If Mr. Schieren knew how injurious liquor drinking was to the happiness of families he would hold a different opinion on the subject of the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday.

"There is no use in having a law if it is not to be enforced. Tolefation toward liquor selling as it is carried on at present is becoming an antiquated political policy. We need a change."

The Views of G. D. Matthews.

G. D. Matthews of A. D. Matthews & Sons said:

"If people make laws—which they do—and they elect their representatives to office, they certainly expect them to do their duty. They expect them to carry out the laws, to enforce them as they are on the statute books. If voting means anything, it means electing a man to enforce the laws.

"I wish there was a law compelling every man to vote under penalty of going to State prison. I have no doubt our cities would be well governed if there was such a law, as every man would be held to account, and persons elected to office would be compelled to do their duty by accepting the positions given or offered to them. I think if this plan was carried out, many men would prefer not to run for office rather than to take office and be compelled to do their duty by the enforcement of the laws.

"Why should a man be arrested for stealing any more than if he broke another equally well-established law by deliberately keeping a saloon open on Sunday? Why should the saloon keeper be exempt from punishment for willful violation of the law? And what are our police and detectives for if it is not to see that the laws are obeyed? They certainly can enforce the laws, and it is their duty to do so.

"I had supposed the changing of Chiefs of Police and the shifting of the Captains from one precinct to another was in accordance with a plan especially devised for enforcing the laws. I am certainly in sympathy with any man in the Mayor's chair, but it is none the less his sworn duty to enforce the laws. I am in sympathy with Police Commissioner Roosevelt of New-York, and every man similarly placed where he must enforce the laws. I do not think any man should think of himself after taking the oath of office to enforce the laws.

"Law must be obeyed, or our voting is a farce. I look to the Law Enforcement Society to do its duty in stirring up the municipal authorities. We must make the authorities do their duty."

Lawyer Edward M. Grout.

Edward M. Grout, the lawyer, when asked his opinion regarding a rigid enforcement of the Sunday excise law in Brooklyn, said:

"No one can question that it is the duty of a public official sworn to enforce the laws of the State to enforce them, in Brooklyn as well as in New-York. If the law is a bad law the duty is unchanged. The remedy is in the Legislature, the lawmaking body. Personally, I favor a more liberal excise law than we now have. Failing that, then I favor a more stringent excise law; but I do not see the justice of preventing Sunday liquor selling in the saloon and permitting it in the clubs.

"But I do not see either, as a lawyer, how the present law is capable of this distinction. It seems to me to be clearly applicable to clubs and saloons alike, and I know of no reason why Mr. Roosevelt is not enforcing it with equality as well as vigor.

"I believe thoroughly in local option as the best method of dealing with the excise question."

Mr. Grout declined absolutely to express any opinion as to the action or inaction of the present municipal administration in Brooklyn in regard to the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday.

Brooklyn and Local Option.

From The Evening Post of Yesterday.

In commenting recently upon the contrast between the present situation in New-York and Brooklyn on Sunday, we characterized the spectacle presented as one of the most astonishing ever seen in the government of a democracy—the enforcement in the latter city of a State law which makes it a crime for a barber to shave a man on Sunday there, while the act is legal here; and the non-enforcement at the east end of the bridge of another State law which is rigorously applied on this side of the river. The Times of this morning presents a mass of details which bring out most clearly this extraordinary contrast.

In New-York yesterday the Sunday excise law was more rigorously enforced than ever before. "There was probably less liquor sold over the bars of saloons in this city yesterday," says The Times, "than on any previous Sunday since the strict enforcement of the excise law was begun." On the other side of the East River, however, no restriction whatever was placed upon the liquor traffic by the Brooklyn authorities, beyond the recognized understanding that the side doors only shall be used for the admission of patrons to the saloons. "Every saloon keeper in the city," says The Times, "who cared to avail himself of the privilege opened his side door and sold liquor without molestation from the police." Descriptions are given of visits by reporters to scores of saloons where the barkeepers were serving customers openly and without any fear of interference by the police. The situation is summarized in the statement by the proprietor of one place that "no nice saloon that keeps quiet and respectable is ever interfered with over here on Sunday."

Mayor's Policy Commended.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

It is no exaggeration to say that Brooklyn is indebted to the Mayor for a tremendous stride in the right direction, so far as excise matters are concerned.

THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND

No Indication that the Administration Desires Hurst's Defeat.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Senator Gorman went to the War Department this afternoon and was closeted five minutes with Secretary Lamont. His visit had no importance whatever from a political standpoint, and yet it was made the subject of an article in an evening paper in which it was assumed that Mr. Gorman suggested to Secretary Lamont that if the Cleveland Democrats succeeded in defeating the Democrats in Maryland the platform would go with the candidates.

The Maryland platform indorsed the Administration of Mr. Cleveland and pronounced in favor of sound money. Moreover, the candidate for Governor—John E. Hurst—is a friend of the Administration and emphatically a sound-money man. In these circumstances Mr. Gorman has no ground for assuming that the Administration is at all antagonistic to the ticket named at Baltimore last Thursday.

Mr. Gorman up to the present has not discussed the subject of the campaign in Maryland with any member of the Cabinet.

Mr. English's History of Indiana.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

William H. English of Indiana is seventy-three years old, as the phrase goes, but it does not follow that he is an old man. He is young enough to be industriously and intelligently at work on a history of Indiana, sparing no expense or research to obtain information and verifications. He is very liberal in the purchase of historical documents, and from the items we have seen in print about the work, the book, when it is issued, ought to be the most valuable extant. A very first-class and comprehensive history of the great State of Indiana, written as a labor of love, will be a monument to the author greater than marble or bronze, or a career in public office. Mr. English has not been conspicuous in politics, though always in line as a Democrat, since he ran for Vice-President on the ticket with Hancock in 1880.

Rather Polygamous.

From Notes and Queries.

Frederick William II. of Prussia was first married (in 1765) during the lifetime of his uncle, Frederick the Great, to Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick. From her (see Carlyle's "Life of Frederick the Great," Vol. VI., p. 379,) on account of her infidelities, though certainly not greater than his own, he was divorced in 1769, (she survived the divorce seventy-one years, not dying till 1840.)

The divorce "was done," Carlyle tells us, "in a beautiful private manner; case tried with strictly-closed doors; all the five Judges under oath to carry into the grave whatever they came to know about it." Within three months of this divorce Frederick William married Princess Frederica Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt, who continued to be his wife till the end, "his Lichtenau and his second wife, jewel of women," says Carlyle, "nursing him in his last sickness." Carlyle says nothing about a marriage with another wife during the lifetime of the second.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

PAID POLICEMEN MONEY

Gertie Long's Story About Capt. Eakins's Precinct.

BLACKMAILED BY HIS MEN, SHE SAYS

She Testified She Had Paid Them About $7,000—Testimony Before the Lexow Committee Not Admitted.

The trial of Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Police Station, which was adjourned abruptly on Friday evening, when Commissioner Grant declared it to be a "crime," was continued before Commissioner Andrews yesterday afternoon. The courtroom was crowded with people.

Mr. Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst Society, made a statement, in which he declared that Capt. Eakins made only sixty raids while in command of the Fifteenth Precinct, and not seventy, and that he only made three during the time covered by the society's charges. Mr. Moss also said that he had been trying to get a witness in rebuttal, but had not been able to serve him with a subpoena.

Capt. Eakins was then recalled to the stand. In reply to Mr. Moss, he said he was at one time in command of the Twelfth Precinct, and that his ward man was Shalvey, who testified against several Captains before the Lexow committee.

Mr. Moss read portions of Shalvey's testimony before the committee, in which he accused Capt. Eakins of receiving blackmail from him. Shalvey said that he collected money from poolroom keepers, policy players, liquor dealers, and disorderly house proprietors, and that he paid Capt. Eakins $300 a month. He also said that during the time Capt. Eakins was in command of the Twelfth Precinct he (Shalvey) gave him as much as $5,000, collected for "police protection."

Mr. Moss said that Shalvey was the witness whom he had tried to subpoena. He then asked Capt. Eakins what he had to say to Shalvey's testimony. Mr. Hess, Capt. Eakins's counsel, objected to the question, on the ground that there was no way to question Shalvey or impeach his testimony. Commissioner Andrews sustained the objection, and Capt. Eakins left the stand.

Mr. Moss then called Gertie Long. She said she had frequented Daly's Hotel, in Thirteenth Street, almost nightly since Jan. 1, and explained the character of the house. She also swore that in twelve years she had paid the police between $6,000 and $7,000.

"I have not got any money now," she said. "Since Jan. 1 I have paid Officers Zimmerman, Crimmon, Gilmartin, Dourigan, and Schick," she said.

"What did you pay them for?" asked Mr. Moss.

"For honest protection in the street, and not to be arrested," replied the witness.

"I used to pay O'Rourke $5 a week," she continued, "and Zimmerman $2.50 a week. Afterward I paid Zimmerman $4 a night, and $30 a month. I paid all through last Winter, and through the Lexow investigations. I paid later to policemen in the Fifteenth Precinct on post.

"Zimmerman and O'Rourke used to make us give them money besides the regular weekly payment," she continued. "They would take $20 in and let us go for $5. Zimmerman arrested me one night and wanted $5 to let me go. I did not have any money, so he took one of my diamond rings and kept it until the next night, when I gave him $5, and he returned the ring. I was arrested on July 21, since which time I have not paid any money. In the station house I told them about paying money to the police, and I threatened to go to the Parkhurst society, but no attention was paid to what I said. I told them they were thieves and ought to be sent to Sing Sing. When I mentioned the Parkhurst society, they said they would send me to Blackwell's Island.

"I have seen the Captain around the precinct, but he never made himself so prominent as to arrest women. His men were out to do that, but they were out chiefly for money. When I was arrested, on July 21, it was the first time I had been arrested in two years. Three other girls were arrested with me, but we were discharged in court. I have paid Dourigan and O'Rourke $10 a month each. I have also paid Policemen Teague Leeson, Tommy Bolan, John Quinlan, Henry Seybeck, Connors, Jenkins, Kennedy, (who is now a Roundsman,) and "Tommy" McConnell. They all got $2 a week. I have known many girls to pawn their jewelry to pay officers."

She testified to frequenting many places complained of by the Parkhurst society since January.

"When the Lexow committee was in session, I was begged not to go before them. Seybeck and Clair came to me and interceded for the police, who had been blackmailed. After the committee adjourned, it was the same old story. The police hounded me as hard as they could."

When asked to mention the names of all the policemen she had paid money to, the witness said they were McConnell, Connors, Dolan, Leeson, McCourt, Dourigan, O'Rourke, Seybeck, Clair, Zimmerman, Schick, Quinlan, Tierney, Jenkins, and Kennedy.

Mr. Hess cross-examined the woman. She was forty years old, she said, and had been around the Fifteenth Precinct since about the time of the Manhattan Bank burglary. She also said Capt. Eakins was in the station house on the night of her arrest, when she complained about paying money to the police. He

Policeman McCulty testified that he had made arrests. In the police court he had made his affidavits, based on evidence he had collected, but in several instances his prisoners had been discharged.

Rose Dimenche and two other women testified that they had been frequently arrested by the police and that Capt. Eakins and his men had told them that they would have to close their houses.

Two witnesses were called and asked by Commissioner Roosevelt if it was true that they had been offered money to suppress evidence, and they denied it.

The trial will be continued on Friday.

Thought the Papers Had Been Stolen.

There was a little excitement about Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon just after the board meeting was over.

Complaint Clerk Peterson was getting ready for the trial of Capt. Eakins, when he discovered that one of the drawers in a desk in the courtroom had been broken open, and the original charges against the Captain were gone.

He thought the papers had been stolen, but it was soon ascertained that the charges were in the possession of Commissioner Parker.

When the Commissioners made their statement Saturday evening concerning the attitude of Commissioner Grant it was found necessary to have the charges, and the drawer was broken open to get them.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

Kinney Bros

on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

SAWDUST-FILLED "BOMB"

Continued from Page 1.

the Board because I might stand in the way of its accomplishing good work. I do not think, however, that I shall be in that position. I, for my part, have endeavored to do my whole duty as Police Commissioner, while on all broad question of policy I have been heartily in accord with my colleagues. I do not see why, although I have expressed my opinion on the Eakins case, I should not work in harmony with the other Commissioners. Take the excise question, or any other important measure of policy, we are a unit. When the Eakins case is decided, it will be seen whether or not all four of us are of the same mind. None of the other three, note it, has yet expressed his opinion."

HARBOR AND STEAMBOAT SQUADS

Col. Grant's Plan for Consolidation—Praise for Excise Work.

The full Board of Police met at 2:15 P. M. yesterday. All the Commissioners, except Mr. Roosevelt, who, as usual, laughed and chatted over his mail and dictated to his stenographer, appeared to be preoccupied. While there was an abundance of official courtesy and deferring to each other in matters of plan and procedure, none, however, appeared to be under restraint, for Mr. Roosevelt shouted parenthetically to Col. Grant, Col. Grant wanted to know of Mr. Parker, Mr. Parker gave abundant explanation, and was punctilious in agreeing with the Colonel, and Major Andrews talked on official business all over the table. Still, there were no smiles between Messrs. Parker, Andrews, and Grant.

President Roosevelt called attention to several letters commending the Commissioners and the department for the way in which the excise law was enforced on Sunday. W. S. Marsnall of 104 Church Street and the City Vigilance League commended the police of the Thirty-third Precinct for their activity in the matter. Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime wrote:

Permit me to congratulate you and your colleagues of the Police Board for giving us the "driest" Sunday ever known on Manhattan Island—at least in the memory of people with whom I have talked and who have been residents of the city for over forty years. I do not know what the papers may say about it, nor do I care; but I send the same sheets that have been publishing false reports regarding the enforcement of the Sunday excise laws in the interests of the beer barons and other law-breakers, who are now smarting because of the rigid enforcement, say that it was not the "driest" Sunday they only deceive themselves and not the public. In good old Anglo-Saxon, they lie.

I have just returned to the office from an all-day's tramp on the east side, south of Thirty-fourth Street, and I find it the hardest kind of work to get into 3 saloons out of probably 300; and, as I come to think over the many ghost stories that I was obliged to tell in order to get into these saloons, it makes me shudder, and if when I come to the gates of heaven I am denied admission in consequence I shall call on you to pass me in. If a little reform law will prevent it, I don't think those three saloons will be open next Sunday. I shall take the cases to court and will report to you the result. I honestly believe that I could have bought more liquor in New-Hampshire, a prohibition State, than I could in New-York City.

The business of the board was limited to routine matters. Capt. Meakin of the Thirty-fourth Precinct was granted a vacation of twenty days, and it was arranged that the first batch of thirty applicants eligible for appointment as policemen shall appear before the board Thursday afternoon for inspection.

Col. Grant is soon to submit to his colleagues a plan for consolidating the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Precincts, the Harbor Police and Steamboat Squad, to be called the Harbor and Dock Police. Only River, Harbor, and Pier Police. The plans are:

First—The river front shall be divided into patrol districts, beginning with Pier A and running along the docks of the East and North Rivers as far north as will be of service to protect life and property, except the Fort Lee Ferry, at the foot of Manhattan Street, and the Astoria Ferry, at the foot of Ninety-second Street and the East River, which shall be protected by details from the precincts in which they are situated.

Second—There shall be patrolmen in boats and foot policemen on the docks.

The harbor and water front shall have for the purposes of patroling the steamer Patrol, four launches, and rowboats. The steamer Patrol shall visit from time to time, as may be required, all the waters which are under the jurisdiction of the City of New-York.

One launch shall be kept in reserve, and the others shall patrol near the shore, and carry the reliefs, and visit the rowboats on the stations. The rowboats shall patrol, visiting the piers and slips on their respective stations. Two men in each station boat. The foot patrol shall perform the duties now performed by the Thirty-seventh Precinct, and, in addition, shall cover the ferries. One Captain, commanding six Sergeants, to do desk duty, and one to be always in reserve to accompany the steamer Patrol; ten Roundsmen, besides those who may be especially attached to the steamer Patrol, who shall perform such patrol duty as the service may require; one hundred and sixty patrolmen also. Crew of the steamer Patrol, which shall be in addition to the above; two pilots, (detailed,) two engineers, three firemen, three deckhands, cook, steward, and cabin boy.

By consolidating the steamboat and harbor squad, sixty-one patrolmen who are now detailed at the ferries and other places along the river front will be assigned to regular patrol duty in precincts. It will also relieve the precincts whose districts extend to the river from looking after the water front property at night, as they do now. Another point considered by Col. Grant, is, that some of the older men in the department can be utilized for duty on piers where the work is not so heavy.

At present Capt. Copeland is in charge of the harbor police, and Capt. Allaire commands the steamboat squad. One Captain will be needed to command the two squads when they are consolidated.

PLEASED WITH SUNDAY'S WORK.

Acting Chief Conlin and President Roosevelt Commend the Force.

"The excise law," said Acting Chief Conlin yesterday, "was enforced very well on Sunday, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary. I am very much pleased.

"So is President Roosevelt. He said that, from all the reports he was able to consider, the police had done their duty admirably.

"The actual number of arrests was 123, against 146 July 28. In the First Inspection District there were 44 arrests; in the Second, 43, and in the Third, which includes the newly annexed territory, 19, and 17 arrests were made by Police Headquarters officers.

"I was myself on the west side of the city for several hours, and I found the saloons well closed. There was every evidence that the liquor saloon men are beginning to be convinced that keeping open despite the law and the police is a losing game.

"Ollie Teale? We'll take care of him next Sunday. I do not believe that he knows he's running the risk of wearing a striped suit.

"The better class of liquor dealers are now fully alive to the fact that the Police Department will not relax its efforts to enforce the law, and that its control of the saloons will be tighter with each succeeding Sunday, so that it is to the interest of the saloon men to acquiesce in its intent and abandon sympathy and public opinion for legislation.

"It is my intention to keep at it until I find that the judgment of the liquor dealers is that it is futile to resist.

"Yes, the Captains employed many citizen detectives, but how many I cannot tell until the bills for services come in to-morrow. This report, however, partly tells the tale, as it is of the number of warrants applied for to-day on evidence obtained yesterday. Some of the applicants were, however, policemen:

Precinct.	Number.	Precinct.	Number.
Fourth	1	Fifteenth	9
Fifth	5	Sixteenth	5
Sixth	6	Eighteenth	1
Seventh	11	Twentieth	1
Tenth	1	Twenty-second	1
Eleventh	5	Twenty-third	3
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-fourth	1
Fourteenth	5	Twenty-ninth	11
Total			79

"So far as I am able to hear at present," said President Roosevelt, "I am confident that the law was both well enforced and observed. But I shall not receive reports from the City Vigilance League until Wednesday. From what I know now, however, I am satisfied with the work of the department."

Mr. Roosevelt continues to receive commendations by letter from all parts of the United States and from all classes of citizens. One ardent in praise was received yesterday from the New-York Presbytery.

James Oliver called on Mr. Roosevelt yesterday and said that not since the time of Thomas C. Acton, in 1867, has there been such a thorough enforcement of the excise law. In Mr. Acton's time the police made use of every stratagem to attain their end, such as going through fanlights and scuttles, and they were sustained by the Police Commissioners, of whom Mr. Acton was President.

EXCISE CASES TRANSFERRED.

Saloon Men Do Not Like the Quick Work of Special Sessions Justices.

Since the prompt conviction and sentence of Curran, the West Street saloon keeper, in the Court of Special Sessions, as organized under the new law, saloon keepers arrested on charges of violating the excise law have sought to give that tribunal a wide berth.

The court works too rapidly for them. They prefer the delays insured by a jury trial in the Court of General Sessions, where thousands of excise cases are on the calendar with little or no chance of ever being reached for trial.

Michael F. Brown and eleven other saloon men, who are out on bail in excise cases, made application to Justice Brann yesterday to have their cases transferred for trial from the Court of Special Sessions to General Sessions. The Justice granted the applications on the affidavits of the saloon men that they were innocent of the charges made against them.

Assistant District Attorney Unger announced recently that saloon keepers who secured the transfer of their cases from Special to General Sessions on affidavits of their innocence, as required by the statutes, would be prosecuted for perjury if their affidavits were afterward proved to be false. This threat, however, does not seem to have impressed the saloon men very strongly.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Most of the Excise Violators Held—Work of Citizen Detectives.

As usual, all manner of excuses were offered by persons who were arraigned in the police courts yesterday for violating the excise law Sunday in order to escape the penalty.

Some were discharged, and policemen who made the arrests were chided for their carelessness in taking prisoners where there was no evidence of wrongdoing. By far the greater majority of prisoners, however, was held for examination. In one or two instances resistance was made against arrest.

James Conroy, a waiter in Michael O'Brien's restaurant, Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, at the Harlem Court, yesterday morning, for selling beer with a meal. O'Brien has no hotel license.

The arrest was made by Police Captain Thompson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The Captain, who is known to every one connected with the restaurant, ordered a meal from Conroy Sunday, and then asked for a bottle of beer. This was also served to him, and when he had finished the meal and the beer he paid his bill to Proprietor O'Brien and then arrested Conroy.

When the facts in the case were presented to the Magistrate, he held Conroy in $200 bail for trial. Then Proprietor O'Brien told the Magistrate that Conroy had acted innocently in the matter, supposing that it was all right to serve Capt. Thompson, whom he knew very well. O'Brien added that if he had thought it was wrong to serve the beer, he would have ordered Conroy not to do it.

"Were you there?" asked the Magistrate of O'Brien.

"Yes, Sir," said Capt. Thompson. "I paid him for the meal and the beer."

"Then make a complaint against him," said the Magistrate, "and I will hold him too."

To O'Brien's surprise, a complaint was then taken against him, and he was held in $200 for trial.

Rafaelo Lipari, an Italian, thirty-four years old, who keeps a saloon at 326 East One Hundred an Seventh Street, was also arraigned before Magistrate Mott on a charge of violating the excise law and in connection with that offense of attempted bribery. Policeman Watt was about taking Lipari from his place when Lipari shoved a ten-dollar bill in his hand, saying: "That's all right. Let me go."

After hearing the evidence, Magistrate Mott decided that the case of attempted bribery had been fully made out, and held the prisoner in $2,000 bail for trial.

George Briggs, a barkeeper in Knoop's liquor store, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of violation of the excise law. Briggs charged John J. Cahill, the policeman who made the arrest, with violently forcing his way into the saloon. Lawyer Munzinger declared that he proposed to have the policeman indicted for burglary. The case was continued.

The first excise case called yesterday by Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Court, was that of Charles Mangin, who is known as "French Charley," and who keeps a hotel and park on a small island in the Bronx River, at William's Bridge, called "French Charley's Island." Before the annexation of the new territory, Mangin's plea was, if he was arrested by the city police, that he was in Westchester County, and, if arrested by the local police, that he was in this city. He tried the same ruse when taken to the Tremont Police Station Sunday, and gave his address as Olinville, on Map No. 2, which town has long since ceased to exist. He was held for trial in $100 bail.

Peter Riley, barkeeper in Thomas D. Greer's saloon, 1,420 Second Avenue, was held by Magistrate Simms, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, for examination. Detective Patrick Crowe went to the saloon at 5:30 Sunday afternoon, and followed two men, who were admitted to the saloon, but the watchers had given a signal, and, as the detective was half through the doorway the door was slammed from the inside and pushed upon by several heavy men.

Crowe was in a very painful predicament. He was caught between the door and the jamb in such a way that he could neither get in nor out. His right hand, however, was free, and he managed to get in several telling blows upon the faces of those holding the door. Crowe forced his way in and arrested Riley, the barkeeper. There were fifteen men in the place.

All but two of the fifteen excise prisoners in Jefferson Market Court were held for trial. Nicholas Muller, a waiter at Jacquin's restaurant, Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, was held in $100 bail. Policeman Waters of the West Thirtieth Street Station went into the restaurant shortly after 6 o'clock Sunday night and had a table d'hôte dinner, with which a bottle of wine and a glass of brandy were served. After he had finished dinner Waters arrested the waiter.

Henry Meyer, a waiter in Adolph Buehl's restaurant, 27 West Twenty-eighth Street, was held under similar circumstances.

Police Captain Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and Acting Captain Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station, with several members of the City Vigilance League, made application in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning for several warrants against alleged violators of the excise law. The members of the league had succeeded in gaining evidence in eight instances. In cases where they were unable to get the names of bartenders, warrants were issued accompanied by descriptions of the persons in question.

Seven saloon keepers were arrested yesterday morning for violation of the excise law on warrants issued by Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court. The evidence in the various cases was obtained on Sunday by young men in the employ of the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Stations.

The prisoners were arraigned in court yesterday afternoon, and all demanded examinations, which were set down for this afternoon.

Commissioner Parker's Remarks.

Commissioner Parker said yesterday that he was not quoted as he desired in this paragraph which appeared in The New-York Times on Sunday:

"While I do not say that Col. Grant has burned his bridges, I will not say if the door is open for the 'sinner to return,' or if there be left an opportunity to 'kiss and make up.'

"I take exception," he said, "to the inverted commas, otherwise it would be correct as a statement of a conversation which involved three propositions in the form of a question. I assented to the 'bridges,' but as to the 'sinner' and 'making up' propositions, when they were presented I merely remarked that they involved too many presumptions for me to care to answer them."

COUNTY TREASURER ADAMS OUT

Hubert G. Taylor Assumes the Office—Will at Once Make Charges of Shortage Against Mr. Adams.

Hubert G. Taylor, who was elected County Treasurer last November, will assume the duties of that office to-day, and Henry H. Adams, who has been Treasurer of Kings County for twelve years, will retire.

It has been said that Mr. Adams is short in his accounts $80,000, but he claims that such is not the case. Mr. Taylor upon assuming office to-day will make a charge of the deficit against his predecessor. Mr. Adams's accounts are now being examined by experts.

Mr. Taylor received the following letter yesterday:

Aug. 2, 1895.

Hubert G. Taylor, Esq., Treasurer, &c., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have received a report from Frederick Allen, showing the condition of the court and trust funds in your county. From this report it would seem that the fund is in a bad condition, particularly as to the mortgage investments. I have by this mail requested Mr. Allen to furnish you a copy of this report, and I would respectfully suggest that before you accept these securities and this fund from your predecessor in office you examine the report with some care. I venture, also, to call your attention to the case of Chesterman against Eyland, 81 New-York, 388. This case seems to hold that where funds and securities are received by an officer from his predecessor that his predecessor would be released from the responsibility. It seems on the face of it as though your predecessor has been so negligent in the administration of this fund that he and his bondsmen should not be released from responsibility, at least until the fund is put in such condition as will satisfy you as to the sufficiency of these securities.

I beg to assure you that this is not written in a spirit of dictation, but simply in a desire to protect you from any future trouble and to protect the fund so far as we may be able.

Will you kindly furnish us a report of this fund up to the time of your assuming office, and we will forward blanks for the purpose under separate cover. Respectfully yours,

JAMES S. ROBERTS,
Controller of State of New-York.

County Treasurer Taylor has appointed the following assistants: Deputy County Treasurer—Joseph A. Taylor, a brother of the County Treasurer; Cashier—John H. Brennan of the Thirteenth Ward; Clerks—John May of the Nineteenth Ward, Moses Hirshfield of the Nineteenth Ward, George C. Manning of the Seventh Ward, Col. Ferdinand De Wigne of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and George E. Wilson of the Twenty-third Ward.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair during most of the day, followed by showers in the afternoon or evening, south to southeast winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair in the morning, showers in the afternoon, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair in the morning, followed by showers, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, variable winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, followed in extreme eastern portion by showers, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, except showers on the Gulf, probably slightly cooler in the northern portion, winds becoming northwesterly. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, slightly cooler in the interior, winds becoming northwesterly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, slightly cooler in extreme northwest portion, winds becoming northwesterly. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers, probably slightly warmer on the lakes, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair during most of the day, warmer in the eastern portion in the afternoon, followed by fair, variable winds becoming northwesterly. ILLINOIS, fair, winds becoming northwesterly. INDIANA, showers, followed by fair at night, slightly cooler in the evening, winds becoming northwesterly. LOWER and UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, variable winds, becoming northerly. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, probably slightly warmer, winds becoming southwesterly. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. IOWA, generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, westerly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, slightly cooler in northwest portion, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer in northern portion, northwesterly winds. KANSAS, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, southerly winds.

The pressure is high off the South Atlantic coast and on the middle and Northern slope. The storm has moved from Minnesota to Wiscons

RIOTERS HOLD FULL SWAY

A Condition of Anarchy at the Spring Valley Mines.

SEVERAL NEGROES REPORTED KILLED

No Work Is Permitted and the Italians Threaten an Attack on the Mine Manager—Negroes Ordered to Leave.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 5.—The rioters and the lawless hold sway in Spring Valley to-night. No arrests or attempts at arrest have been made, and those anarchistically inclined are in high spirits.

The mobs began operations to-day by stopping work at the various coal shafts, and during the entire day the streets have swarmed with men. Further depredations are expected at any time. All day both sides engaged in the bloody riots of yesterday have been organizing their men and preparing for further displays of force.

The aid of the law as yet has not been successfully invoked on either side, and if the belligerent parties attempt to carry out their resolutions adopted to-day bloodshed cannot be averted.

The Missing.

It has been impossible to locate the following negroes, in addition to those reported injured yesterday, several of whom it is positively asserted are lying dead in the ravines surrounding Spring Valley on the west:

ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, aged forty-seven years.
ELSTON, JACK, aged forty-two years.
FLEMING, ARCHIBALD, aged twenty-five years.
JOHNSON, SAMUEL, aged thirty years.
MARTIN, LEWIS, aged thirty-five years.
NELSON, ROBERT, aged thirty-five years.

Several of these are known to have been shot and badly injured, and two young ladies who came to town late this evening reported that they saw the prostrate form of a negro lying in the woods west of the town. Marshal Hicks of Spring Valley says he is satisfied that one or more bodies will be found in the woods between Spring Valley and Marquette. A searching party is being organized to start out from Seatonville at once.

The immense whistles at the various coal shafts were blown last night and this morning, giving the signal that work would be done in the mines to-day, and large numbers of miners turned out with their dinner pails, but were confronted on the highways leading to the shafts by Italians armed with rifles and the various other arms used in the riots yesterday. At a secret meeting of the Italians, held at midnight last night, the plan of stopping the men from working was arranged.

Over 2,000 miners assembled at the lumber yard to-day at 11 o'clock, and the situation was freely discussed, nearly all the speeches being in a foreign tongue. The coal company was roundly denounced, and much inflammatory language was used. One speaker said that if the murdered Italian was a fair sample, he would not stop with the negroes, but would settle it at once and effectively with Manager Dalzell of the coal company, who, he said, deserved all the blame, as he had brought the negroes here.

After an hour of general discussion, a resolution was adopted giving the remnant of the negroes left until 5 o'clock to-morrow evening in which to leave the city, and to carry off their effects. Any effects left after that time would be declared confiscated and destroyed. A committee was appointed to organize the Italians and see that the instructions were carried out.

Another committee of five was appointed to wait upon Manager Dalzell to demand that he discharge all negroes and to agree to employ none but whites hereafter. The committee immediately called at Dalzell's office and stated the grievances. Mr. Dalzell in reply said that he had nothing to say on the subject and that it was a matter he would not discuss. The committee retired with no assurances.

During the remainder of the day the streets were crowded with men discussing the situation. Another meeting of the miners was called for a late hour to-night. It is the general impression that the strike will be ordered to continue until the demands of the men are granted.

The situation is indeed serious and much is feared from those who have already indulged in rioting without molestation or arrest. The foreign element, which dominates the situation, has declared that no man, either black or white, shall return to work until the coal company agrees to discharge every colored man in its employ and also to hire no new men of either race until all idle men of Spring Valley shall be given employment.

The negroes now propose to return to their homes and continue in their employment in the mines of the coal company. They held a mass meeting at 10 o'clock this morning at the Union Church at Seatonville, where the negroes are assembled, and voted to remain at Seatonville until their men were organized and then return to the valley. A committee of six was appointed to visit Princeton in the meantime and endeavor to secure supplies from the 300 repeating rifles that are owned by Bureau County and stored in the Court House to be used for the protection of citizens in case of riot. The Spring Valley Coal Company sent its Treasurer to Seatonville late this afternoon and paid the negroes what was due them up to last Wednesday. The amount due since that time will be paid within a few days.

A plan to mob a newspaper correspondent to-day was frustrated only by the latter jumping on a bicycle and riding away. The mob of about two hundred men was composed almost wholly of the men who were engaged in yesterday's riots, and were aggrieved because it had been published that none of the guilty parties had been arrested.

The company officials at Princeton when seen to-night did not know what steps, if any, would be taken to bring the guilty parties in Spring Valley to justice. Sheriff Clark said he was discouraged in the matter, as not one man was ever convicted in the courts who was arrested a year ago for looting the stores at Spring Valley and Ladd. They were either let off on lack of evidence or on thechnicalities. States Attorney Johnson said he would not be the one to make the complaints. He had personally conducted the cases last year to no effect, and did not care to go through the same experience again. The citizens of Spring Valley are in such a state of intimidation that a criminal prosecution requiring local witnesses is of no avail.

At the negro settlement at No. 3 shaft pandemonium reigned all night. Crowds of foreigners floated about the streets at all hours, discharging firearms of various kinds and throwing rocks against the cottages of the negroes. This was done evidently for the purpose of terrorizing the negroes, and in this it was successful.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 5.—At a meeting of colored men to-night, twenty-six signed the roll to go to Bureau County and help their brethren. They will probably leave in the morning. They have arms and ammunition.

Upholsterers' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America was commenced yesterday at 64 East Fourth Street, with delegates from all of the principal cities in attendance. President Anton J. Engel of Chicago adjourned the meeting until this morning, when the work of the delegates will commence. The full list of the delegates is as follows:

J. F. O'Rourke, San Francisco; William Mueller, San Francisco; F. M. Wolf, Minneapolis; Michael Hand, St. Paul; Frank Olton, St. Paul; Alfred Beck, Pittsburg; William Reinhardt, Pittsburg; Elmer Frnech, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. W. Brown, Detroit; R. E. Cuthbertson, Denver, Col.; Richard Groosheimer, St. Louis; J. W. Derwith, Milwaukee; James Robinson, Chicago; Charles Kraemer, Chicago; Peter Paulson, Chicago; F. L. Godfrey, Toronto, Ontario; William Taylor, London, Ontario; John Galpin, Toledo, Ohio; F. A. Wilson, Clinton, Iowa; F. L. Roth, Brooklyn; Edward Henkler, Carl Schmidt, and John Stich, New-York.

Shot in a Tenement-House Row.

Frank Derwis, a painter, living at 1,716 Second Avenue, was fatally shot in the right breast shortly after 10 o'clock last night by an Italian, who is said to be Louis Altero. It was in the latter's rooms on the third floor of the tenement house 437 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street that the shooting was done.

The wounded man was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. His assailant, together with his roommate, whose name could not be learned, made good his escape.

Bannocks on Their Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning to-day received the following telegram from Agent Teter, at Pocatello, Idaho. "All Indians who have been absent from the reservation have returned. They have had a big council, and request me to telegraph you that their hearts felt good; that they had not harmed a white man, and would start haying, leaving their guinneases to the justice of the white man."

E. K. WRIGHT'S FUNERAL SERVICES

To be Held in Trinity Church To-morrow Morning—Long Career of Activity in the Banking World.

The announcement of the death of Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, President of the National Park Bank, caused many expressions of regret on the part of his large circle of friends yesterday. Few men were better known throughout the financial circles of the United States.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The pall bearers will be E. E. Poor and Stuyvesant Fish, Vice Presidents of the National Park Bank; George S. Hickok, cashier of the National Park Bank; Richard Delafield; W. A. Nash, Vice President of the State Trust Company; G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; E. D. Randolph, S. V. R. Cruger, Horace White, and Gen. T. L. Watson. The burial will be at the homestead, in Wright's Settlement, Oneida County, N. Y.

Mr. Wright had been about two weeks at Monmouth Beach, N. J., where he died on Sunday. The town house is at 172 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Wright came to the city every morning and attended to his regular duties at the bank. He appeared to be feeling especially well on Saturday, July 27. On returning home in the evening, however, he became ill, and on Monday was so much worse that Dr. H. S. Houghton was summoned. The symptoms were not in any way alarming until a week ago yesterday. There was an unfavorable change then, and Dr. Peterson of this city, a specialist in brain diseases, was summoned. Dr. Houghton and Dr. Peterson agreed that Mr. Wright had meningitis. They had given up all hope of his recovery by Wednesday.

Mr. Wright was born at Wright's Settlement on July 28, 1837. The place was established by and named after his great-grandfather, who, with two sons, cleared a tract of land there in 1789. Mr. Wright, on the paternal side, could trace his ancestry back to 1620. The founder of the American branch of his family came to America in the Mayflower. On the maternal side he claimed French ancestry.

Mr. Wright received his education at the county schools and at Rome Academy. He went to Utica when a boy, and took a position in the Utica City Bank, of which his uncle, Judge Denio, was president. He rose to the position of paying teller, and then determined to come to New-York, though his uncle tried to dissuade him from leaving Utica.

He had no friends here when he reached the city in 1850, and at first served as messenger in the National Park Bank. He became assistant paying teller, and next paying teller. He was advanced to cashier in 1875, became a Director in 1878, Second Vice President in 1888, and President in 1890.

In building up the National Park Bank Mr. Wright devoted his energies until it became one of the greatest financial institutions in New-York City. Its capital and its surplus is $1,500,000. Its deposits are over $30,000,000 to-day. Mr. Wright's friends believe that the application to business greatly shortened his life. He had not taken a vacation for more than twenty years, until he was forced to do so. He was rarely absent from the bank a day at a time. He worked very hard during the panic of 1893, and the nervous strain incident to his business, it is thought, undermined his health.

He was first taken ill last February, and was then a director of the Bank, Trust Company and traveled in France, Italy and England, returning home in May. He was much better, apparently, and soon resumed his work.

Mr. Wright was an organizer and stockholder of the State Trust Company, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a "descendant" of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, both through maternal and paternal lines of descent. He was also a Vestryman of Trinity Church. He was a private friend of the Rev. Dr. Morgan. He received, in 1894, the degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College.

A widow and three children—Mrs. Edward Bright, Miss Beatrice Orme Wright, and Lawrence Wright—survive him.

REBATE FOR SUGAR WHOLESALERS

Chicago Men and the Agents of the Trust Agree on Terms.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A secret meeting between the representatives of almost every big wholesale grocery in Chicago and the Chicago agent and the New-York general manager of the Sugar Trust was held at the Auditorium on Saturday night. In accordance with the request of the wholesalers, the trust to-day issued a circular, in which it offers all wholesalers a rebate of one-eighth of a cent a pound on all sugar sold at trust prices. The circular has secured the co-operation of four of the greatest opponents, the National Sugar Refining Company, the Spreckelmauer, and the Arbuckle Companies.

The wholesalers in this city have been selling sugar the last week or two among the inroads of the big department stores. Prices have been cut right and left, until, according to the statements of the wholesalers, 90 cents has been made on a barrel of sugar sold. At Saturday's meeting Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Spreckels explained to the assembled wholesalers the advantages of the rebate system as now in vogue in New-York and other cities, and urged its adoption here. The sugar will be sold in less than twenty-pound lots, and it is understood that the trust will pay into the treasury of the wholesale Grocers' Association an extra amount of a cent a pound on all sugars sold by members of that organization.

Chicago is at present the storm centre of the sugar trade, and the cut rates existing here have affected the trade throughout the country, and threatened the overthrow of New-York's rebate system. Many of the wholesalers openly admit that they are selling sugar below the posted prices. The settled state of prices in New-York and Boston is said to be the result largely of the trust in placing Chicago rates on a new basis.

FOR A TRAIL UP MOUNT MARCY.

Proposition to Build a Bridle Path Near the Top of the Peak.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—A committee consisting of Charles Monroe Holt, Chief Forester; Addison W. Baird, Treasurer; Martin Bohner and Solomon Kelley has undertaken the plan to open up a bridle path and trail to the summit of Mount Marcy, the highest peak in New-York State and the second highest east of the Mississippi, and has asked the assistance of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissioners in the undertaking.

It is proposed to run this path by the way of John's Brook Valley, from Keene Valley, Essex County. The plan is to extend the bridle path eight miles, and the trail to the summit, two miles, making the entire distance ten miles. There are to be a camp and a stable at the head of the bridle path.

It is the intention of the projectors to open the trail during the present season and to build a good bridle path as fast as the funds will permit. The estimated expense is $250, which it is hoped to raise by subscription. A little State aid would not go amiss, but cannot be secured save by legislative enactment. A few years since the State voted $500 for a trail up Slide Mountain, in the Catskills, and now it is possible to drive to the highest mountain in the Catskills with ease.

The present trail up Mount Marcy, the king of the Adirondack hills, is almost impassable in places. There is a good grade to the top, and an excellent trail could be opened. The surveyors ran the line seven miles to-day.

RAN INTO A SIXTH AVENUE TRAIN

Ninth Avenue Express Splinters a Car at Fifty-third Street.

A collision occurred between two trains on the elevated railroad yesterday morning at the junction of the Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue tracks. No one was seriously injured. The passengers, however, were much frightened.

Both trains were bound down town. A Ninth Avenue express train, heavily loaded with passengers, ran into the rear end of a Sixth Avenue train that had turned the switch at Fifty-third Street.

The express train, that was following close behind, did not give the Sixth Avenue train time to round the curve. It was thought the brakes on the express train refused to work. The car struck by the engine was considerably splintered. Travel was blocked for half an hour.

DEFENDER'S BEST RACE

Continued from Page 1.

the starboard tack, toward Gay Head. Defender was still doing the walk-away act. Astern the Emerald was showing the gold letters of her name to the rest of the double stickers. The Mab, after a long struggle, got by the Wasp.

At this time the Defender, well up to Gay Head, tacked to port, and stood for Cuttyhunk. The Vigilant followed in her wake. The two Herreshoff sloops were carrying their baby jibtopsails, while the Jubilee, not having a clubtopsail to balance it, did not swing hers. The Constellation worked into second place among the schooners, and, standing north across the Sound, was fairly close to the Emerald.

The Defender held on the starboard tack until she could just clear the Vineyard Sound Lightship, and then she tacked and stood over toward the Sow and Pigs on the port tack. She went by the lightship with about fifty feet to spare. It was fine calculation on Capt. Haff's part, for he tacked out from Gay Head just so that he could fetch by the lightship without punching her, aided by the ebb tide running west. The Defender did not alter her course after passing the lightship, but held along, with a good sharp pull that sent her through the water over 11 knots an hour.

The Vigilant stood further to the south than did the Defender, and when she tacked she went by the lightship a couple of cable lengths to windward of the lightship. The Jubilee stood still further to the south and fetched by the lightship with even a greater margin than did the Vigilant. The Jubilee sent her baby jibtopsail up and sheeted it home after getting by the big red-hulled lightship. The Defender made no change in her sails and trusted to her baby jibsails to pull her along. The Vigilant took in her baby jibtopsail about ten miles beyond the lightship, and sent up the next larger size in its place, and, as it stood well all the way, it must have been an aid to her on this leg.

The Emerald was the first schooner and fourth boat to go by the lightship. The winner of the Goelet Cup had given her own type of boats a fine thrashing. The fifth boat was the graceful little sloop Queen Mab, that sailed a wonderful race. She was, of course, too much for the old-timer, Hildegarde, on a course that was all windward work, but she handily beat the two sloops in the mixed class she elapsed time. The Wasp beat the Katrina on time allowance, but, boat for boat, the Mab was far ahead of either of them.

The big schooner Constellation, the largest racing schooner in the fleet, came by just behind the Queen Mab, and pulled up even with her on the lay in. It was a hard job for the big schooner, though, and the pair crossed the finish line side by side, the sloop being dwarfed alongside of the double-sticker. The trim and natty Ariel was the next in the long line of yachts. The Amorita and Merlin kept close together on the way home, the new Cary Smith boat finishing a few seconds ahead. Then came the Marguerite, with the Elsemarie about a moment behind her.

The Ramona was the last of the big schooners to finish. The fifth-class schooners Loyal and Neaera led in a good try out to windward, and the Loyal proved herself to be by far the better boat on windward work, for in the moderate breeze the Loyal outpointed and outfooted her rival, beating her in over 12 minutes elapsed time.

This run was the first of the cruise that gave any windward work to test the big sloops. It was a good, strong clubtopsail breeze, that sent the yachts through the water fast. The sea was smooth, except for a long roll from the south after the boats got out of Vineyard Sound. The performance of the Defender was very satisfactory, as she beat the Vigilant 9 minutes and 9 seconds in a run of thirty-seven miles. Twenty of these miles were work to windward, and seventeen a good hard lay. The Defender was unofficially timed at the lightship as 5 minutes ahead of the Vigilant. This would mean that on a lay to the finish the Defender gained about 4 minutes from the corner of the ground. Another thing must be taken into consideration. At the start the Jubilee crowded the Defender out of the best berth by Capt. Newcomb's clever handling of the wheel, and this let the Vigilant away right on top of the Defender. Capt. Barr did his greatest work to keep his boat in this place. He did all that any one could, but the Defender was too quick for him. She gained a little every time they tacked, but it was on the straight board from the Middle Ground that the Defender got out to windward. She drew from the Vigilant's lee and up across her bow on a leg to windward that did not measure over three miles.

Considering the amount of windward work, the time made was very fast. The Defender's elapsed time was four hours and nine minutes for a course of thirty-seven nautical miles. This shows an average speed of almost ten knots an hour, a very good rate of speed in a twelve-knot breeze. The boats, however, had a fair tide under their lee, tucking them out to windward all the way down Vineyard Sound. It was perhaps the best exhibition of her speed the Defender has as yet given, and for that reason Defender stock is high at Newport to-night.

In addition to the regular squadron prize run, Fleet Captain Robinson offered a prize for the schooner winning the most runs. The record in the schooner races were: Constellation four firsts, Amorita four firsts, Emerald two firsts and two seconds, Ariel three firsts, Loyal three firsts, Iroquois two firsts and one second, Mayflower, Lasca, and Neaera one first each. The Constellation and Amorita have tied for the prize.

For the single stickers Secretary J. V. S. Oddie offered a similar prize. The record is: Queen Mab four firsts, Wasp three firsts, Vyira two firsts, Gossoon and Katrina one first each. So the Queen Mab wins the prize.

The Defender, in addition to her regular prizes, wins a special prize, given by Rear Commodore J. C. Bergen, for the yacht first crossing the finish line the greatest number of times.

To-morrow the Drexel Cup will be sailed for. Capt. J. B. Drexel offers four one-hundred-dollar cups for schooners, and four of the same value for sloops. In the schooner classes, Classes 3 and 4 will sail together, and for sloops, Classes 3, 4, and 5 will be bunched. The yachts will sail in cruising trim, and over a triangular course. The start will be made at 11 o'clock.

The young son of H. F. Lippitt, the sportsmanlike owner of the Wasp, died to-day. Consequently the Wasp will not race to-morrow, but left for Providence to-night.

Bentley Barbour, the Quartermaster of the Defender, who was operated on recently for appendicitis by Dr. Rankin in the Howard Hospital, is in a critical condition. The operation was not a successful one.

The tables:

SCHOONERS, CLASS 1, OVER 95 FEET.

	Start.	Finish.	Elp'sd Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Constellation	11:51:25	4:54:50	5:03:25	5:03:25
	11:52:14	5:25:05	5:32:51	5:32:09
CLASS 2, 85 TO 95 FEET.				
	11:52:12	5:10:29	5:18:17	5:18:17
	11:53:11	4:48:17	4:55:06	4:52:42
CLASS 3, 75 TO 85 FEET.				
	11:50:41	4:53:25	5:07:44	5:07:44
	11:50:51	5:19:15	5:28:24	5:23:24
CLASS 4, 65 TO 75 FEET.				
	11:54:14	5:10:06	5:15:52	5:15:52
	11:54:09	5:21:05	5:26:56	5:26:51
CLASS 5, UNDER 65 FEET.				
	11:51:50	5:38:11	5:46:21	5:46:21
	11:53:13	5:51:54	5:58:36	5:52:40
SLOOPS. CLASS 1, OVER 80 FEET.				
	11:55:40	4:04:40	4:09:00	....
	11:55:34	4:13:43	4:18:09	....
	11:55:32	4:24:30	4:28:58	....
CLASS 3, 60 TO 70 FEET.				
	11:46:37	5:32:23	5:45:26	5:45:26
	11:48:56	4:55:07	5:06:11	5:08:56
CLASS 4, 45 TO 50 FEET.				
	11:47:38	5:54:14	6:46:36	6:06:36
	11:48:29	5:35:21	5:48:55	5:47:44
	11:48:56	5:53:10	6:06:14	5:54:42
MIXED CLASS.				
	11:45:45	5:04:15	5:15:30	5:18:30
	11:45:34	5:09:35	5:24:04	5:01:38

The summary:

Start—Constellation beat Ramona 25 minutes; Emerald beat Merlin 25:35; Class 3—Amorita beat Marguerite 20:40; Class 4—Amorita beat Elsemarie 6:19; Class 5—Loyal beat Neaera 6:19.

Finish—Defender beat Vigilant 9:09, and Jubilee 20:09; Class 3—Queen Mab beat Hildegarde 6:58, and Gossoon 8:16; Class 4—Vyira beat Norota 6:58, and Gossoon 8:16; Class 5—Iowa beat Katrina 16.52.

BALTIMORE BIG REGATTA.

Entries for the Races to be Rowed Next Saturday.

A meeting of the Middle States Regatta Association was held at the Hotel Marlborough last night, at which clubs were represented out of the nine Chesapeake-Shore clubs comprising the association. Walter of the Metropolitan Boat Club, president of the association, was in the chair, and Secretary I. L. Ballantyne of the Arthur Kill Rowing Club of Elizabeth, was also present.

The forty-second regatta of the annual regatta to be held on the Patapsco River next Saturday were all accepted, and include the Vesper and Gray's Ferry Clubs of Philadelphia, the Institute and Passaic Clubs of Newark, N. J.; the Palisades of Yonkers, the Shrewsbury of Jersey City and the Varuna of Poughkeepsie. The Staten Island Club is a doubtful.

R. H. Pelton of the Shrewsbury Boat Club of Brooklyn, who was to have officiated as starter, sustained his resignation. E. E. Water of the Knickerbocker Boat Club of New-York will act as starter.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

To cleanse matting, use four tablespoonfuls of Ivory Soap shavings and a handful of salt to a pailful of warm water. Rub the matting with a cloth or sponge well squeezed out.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

stead. The Empire Club of New-York was elected to membership.

The meeting then adjourned, and the Regatta Committee went into session. It was decided that, as there were nine entries in the junior single sculls and five in the intermediate doubles, the trial heats of these races will be rowed on the Friday evening before the regatta at 6 o'clock, the first and second in each heat to compete in the finals on Saturday. All the arrangements have been perfected and nothing has been left undone by the committee to insure a successful regatta.

The following are the entries:

Junior Single Sculls.—L. Mayer, Lone Star B. C.; B. Minzesheimer, Lone Star B. C.; M. J. Mulhearn, Empire B. C.; E. W. Gaillard, Atalanta R. C.; H. M. Hughes, Vesper B. C.; Philadelphia; W. M. Everett, Overpeck B. C.; W. De Witt, Hudson B. C.; M. A. Cornell, Union B. C.; G. Russell, Metropolitan B. C.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—W. A. Fischer, Varuna B. C.; H. Monaghan, Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia; W. Goodkins, Lone Star B. C.

Senior Doubles.—Harlem R. C., Lone Star B. C., Passaic R. C.

Senior Four-Oared Barge.—Varuna B. C., Active B. C., Hoboken.

Senior Single Sculls.—F. Cresser, Vesper, Philadelphia; C. Rotterbusch, Waverly; W. M. Mulcare, Dauntless; C. Donegan, Passaic.

Intermediate Doubles.—Vesper, Philadelphia; Institute, Newark; Harlem R. C., Lone Star B. C., Dauntless R. C.

Junior Four-Oared Shell.—Overpeck B. C., Nonparell R. C.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gig.—Union R. C., Dauntless R. C., Metropolitan B. C.

Senior Four-Oared Gig.—Varuna B. C., First Bohemian B. C., Dauntless R. C., Union B. C.

Junior Eight-Oared Shell.—Nassau B. C., Palisade B. C., Newark R. C., Lone Star B. C., Staten Island R. C.

Senior Eight-Oared Shell.—First Bohemian B. C., Nassau B. C., Palisade B. C.

The races will be rowed in the following order: 1 P. M.—Intermediate doubles, finals; 1:30—Intermediate four gigs; 2—Four barge; 2:30—Junior eight shell; 3—Intermediate singles; 3:30—Junior four shells; 4—Senior doubles; 4:30—Junior singles, final; 5—Senior four gigs; 5:30—Senior singles; 6—Senior eight shells.

MAY HAVE A NEW COMMITTEE

Some Politicians Believe that Tammany May Put ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant's Plan into Execution.

If some important move is not made by the Tammany managers within a few days a great many politicians will be surprised. Yesterday afternoon a call for a meeting of the present Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, of Tammany Hall, for 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, was sent out. All the explanation that could be had of this call last night was that the purpose of the meeting was simply to transact some routine business, such as the filling of vacancies in the list of election officers. This routine business story may be all true, and the Sixty's meeting may confine itself to that, but there is a good chance that some important action not of a routine character will be taken.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who, as already told in The New-York Times returned from Europe after having seen Richard Croker several times in London, is firmly convinced that his plan of having a committee of 100 Democrats appointed by Tammany to direct its affairs is the right plan to follow.

Lawrence Delmour, the representative of Richard Croker, ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, and other Tammany leaders were among ex-Mayor Grant's callers yesterday.

Mr. Delmour talked with him much longer than the others. Certain politicians believe that the committee of fifty or one hundred idea is very soon to be put in active service.

The present Executive Committee will go out of power on Friday when the new General Committee will meet. Perhaps some action on the committee of one hundred project will be taken at Thursday's meeting, and perhaps such action will be deferred until the new Executive Committee, which will be a committee of seventy, organizes for business.

It is interesting to note that Henry D. Purroy has decided to go back into the Executive Committee. His district has elected him leader and John B. Shea associate leader.

Mr. Purroy is not especially friendly to Mr. Grant. Some positive opposition has developed against James J. Martin for re-election as Chairman of the Executive Committee. No one knows, however, whether Mr. Martin is a candidate.

The members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Twelfth Assembly District met last night at 434 Grand Street. The meeting was held to organize and elect the general officers. The following ticket was elected without opposition: P. K. Scully, Chairman; Henry M. Goldfogle, Patrick Farley, and William Clancy, Vice Chairmen; P. E. O'Connell, Financial Secretary; E. J. Bradley, Recording Secretary; P. H. Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary; M. A. Sweeney, Treasurer. Final arrangements were made by the club for the outing on Aug. 22, at College Point, L. I.

CANDLESTICKS, NOT DYDAMITE

Found in an Old Hatbox Left at George W. Pell's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pell of 438 Fifth Avenue, on returning home last evening, were handed a mysterious look old-style hatbox by their butler. It had been left at the house by an unknown woman during their absence.

Having read considerable about dynamite bombs, Mr. and Mrs. Pell concluded to take no chances with the box, and called in a policeman of the West Thirtieth Street Station and turned it over to him.

The policeman carried the box to the police station and laid it down gingerly on the desk before Sergt. Flannery.

The lid was opened, and the box was found to contain two large silver candlesticks, two brass candlesticks, two small silver candlesticks, one candle snuffer and tray, and a brass inkstand.

The box was marked "B. S." on its cover. Several pasters upon its sides were marked "Red Star Line Cabin Baggage," and "Grand Hotel de Paris."

A Question of Wills.

From Temple Bar.

The making of one's will is hardly to be ranked among the pleasant duties of life. "My will," says Slender, "I ne'er made my will yet, I thank Heaven; I am not such a sickly creature, I give Heaven praise." So also Dame Quickly, when considering Falstaff's spiritual concerns, hopes that "it isn't time to think of making a will yet." When David Garrick ostentatiously displayed to the great lexicographer his pictures, china, rare books and furniture at Hampton Court, the sage exclaimed, "Ah, David, David! these are the things that make a death bed terrible."

A story is told of a dying miser, by whose bedside sat the lawyer receiving instructions for the preparation of his last will and testament. "I give and bequeath," repeated the attorney aloud, as he commenced to write the accustomed formula. "No, no," interrupted the sick man, "I will neither give nor bequeath anything; I cannot do it." "Well, then," suggested the man of law, after a few moments' consideration, "suppose we say lend." "I lend until the last day." "Yes, that will do better," assented the unwilling testator.

Another Defeat for Blackburn.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Aug. 5.—The Democratic primary held here to-day nominated J. B. McCreary for United States Senator by 498 majority over Blackburn. J. D. Willis, for Representative, has a majority of 42 over H. L. Stevens, and 68 over J. T. Ecton. J. A. Snowden, the silver candidate, received 287 votes. The total Senatorial vote was 1, 881.

Commissioner Parker Makes a Tour.

Police Commissioner Parker visited Union Market, Madison Street, and Fifth Street Stations, on the lower east side last night. He told the Sergeants that he was pleased with the condition of things in the station houses and the work of the patrolmen on his way round.

Amelie Rives Chanler Ill.

KESWICK, Va., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler is ill at the home of her father, in Albe-

MRS. SIMIS WEPT OVER MORTIMER

He Robbed Her of Her Diamonds in May, Pawned Them, and Went to Chicago —Will Try to Save Him.

Harry Mortimer, alias Harry Fischer, known on the variety stage as a female impersonator, who was arrested in Chicago last week, charged with having stolen diamonds valued at $3,000 from Mrs. Johanna Simis, the mother of Commissioner Simis of the Department of Charities and Correction, while she was staying at the Eagle Hotel, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, May 13, was commited to jail in default of bail yesterday.

Mortimer was brought from Chicago by Detective Sergeant Rorke, and arrived in Brooklyn Sunday. He came on without requisition papers, and on the trip said to the detective:

"If I can only have five minutes' conversation with Mrs. Simis I will not be prosecuted."

Mortimer was taken to District Attorney Ridgway's office yesterday evening after his pedigree had been taken at Police Headquarters and his picture taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

Shortly after Mortimer was taken into the District Attorney's office Mrs. Simis arrived. She appeared to be greatly agitated, and when she saw Mortimer, the man who had robbed her of her jewels, instead of denouncing him, she ran toward him, placed her hands upon his shoulders, and expressed great delight in again seeing him.

Mortimer, whom Mrs. Simis had befriended, and who in return had robbed her, began to cry as she leaned over him.

"There, there, dear!" she exclaimed, as she smoothed back his hair, "don't cry so! Don't! Cheer up; you will come out all right in the end."

The police said that this was a most remarkable thing for the woman to say, after all the trouble they had taken to arrest him.

Mrs. Simis had a few moments' conversation with Mortimer in private, and afterward declared she would not prosecute the man any further. She said she would see her son, so that he would not take any action against Mortimer.

When Mrs. Simis left Mortimer, her eyes were red and swollen, showing that she also had been crying.

Mortimer has been indicted and the District Attorney will have him tried in September. He was taken before Justice Gaynor, with his tears still flowing. Assistant District Attorney Clarke asked that his bail be fixed at $20,000.

"How much is the defendant accused of stealing?" Justice Gaynor asked.

"Thirty-five hundred dollars worth of jewelry," said Mr. Clarke.

"I think $20,000 would be excessive," remarked Justice Gaynor, and finally fixed the bail at $5,000. Mortimer, being unable to get that amount of bail, was taken to jail.

When he arrived at the jail, he begged to be placed in the same cell with Grifo, the pugilist, and his request was granted.

Mortimer went to Philadelphia after he stole the diamonds. There he pawned a ring, and then took a train to Chicago, where he arrived the day after the theft. At various times he pawned the rest of the jewelry, with the exception of a diamond bracelet and a ring. He obtained $600 on the diamond.

The tickets for the articles he handed over to the police, and Mrs. Simis may recover her jewels.

GOV. OATES AND COTTLE

Received $200 for Preparing a Brief, but Was Not to Influence the President for $3,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Attorney Hugh O. Pentecost appeared before Judge Seaver this morning and asked that his client, George Allen, alias John W. McDonald, Emery's partner in the Cottle abduction, be admitted to bail. Judge Seaver granted the request, and fixed the amount of bonds at $10,000. Mr. Pentecost is endeavoring to secure the necessary bondsmen.

Mr. Pentecost this morning mailed to Gov. Oates of Alabama a clipping from a local paper in which Cottle's attorney states that the Governor was to receive $3,000 for securing the pardon of Emery on the ground that "Mr Oates could do more with the President than anybody else" and that Cottle now holds this money conditionally in trust for the Governor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 5.—Gov. Oates was seen to-night in reference to the Pentecost-Cottle-Emery matter. He states that he does not know Pentecost, Emery, or anybody concerned, except Cottle, who was Emery's attorney. While a member of Congress, Gov. Oates filed some papers to secure Emery's pardon on the ground that he was mentally unsound. For this he made no charge.

Last January, in Washington, Cottle came to him as Emery's attorney, and secured the Governor's assistance in preparing a brief, for which he received $200. This he regards as entirely legitimate. The story about his using his influence with the President for a fee of $3,000, the Governor pronounces absolutely without foundation.

A Former Russian Statesman.

From The Saturday Review.

During the first half of Catherine's reign the leading statesman was Count Panin, almost the only one of the Empress's advisers who dared to think for himself. He was the most level-headed of her statesmen, and yet we read concerning him that his indolence and sloth were beyond expression, and that he passed his time with courtesans of the commonest kind.

He was voluptuous by temperament and slothful on system, and to the industrious Swedish Ambassador, Hoiker, he once remarked: "My dear Chevalier, it is evident that you are not accustomed to affairs of State if you let them interfere with your dinner." In 1778, our English Ambassador, Harris, wrote to the Foreign Office: "You will not credit me if I tell you that, out of the twenty-four hours, Count Panin only gives half an hour to the discharge of his official duties."

Tailors Have a Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of striking tailors was held under management of the Mutual Brotherhood of Tailors at Cooper Union last night. The large meeting room was packed to the doors, and it was estimated that fully 3,000 persons were present.

Speeches in favor of continuing the strike were made by Charles F. Reichers, Secretary of the United Garment Workers; A. Harrison of the Executive Board of Garment Workers, Meyer Schoenfeld, Henry White, and Samuel Gompers. John Swinton also made a speech praising the manner in which the strike had been conducted.

Duchess De Castelluccio's Funeral.

The funeral of Jennie A. Tamajo, Duchess de Castelluccio, who died at West Point, N. Y., on Friday last, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at 1 OWest Thirtieth Street, and was strictly private.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Father William Donovan of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, and the interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Among those at the funeral were Fred. Beales, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hudnut, Marchesa Ungaro, and Miss Lydia Rirwan.

Rescued by John A. Sleicher.

POULTNEY, Vt., Aug. 5.—John A. Sleicher yesterday saved the lives of Norman Burdick and W. J. St. Louis of Albany. A boat in which were Burdick and St. Louis was overturned in Lake St. Catherine. Many people on shore saw the accident, among them being Mr. Sleicher, who rowed to the upturned boat and rescued the two men.

A $130,000 Award Rejected.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day notified Judge Lippincott that it had decided to reject the award of $130,000 damages for allowing the New-Jersey Junction Railroad to tunnel under its tracks at Point of Rocks. At the same time a new board was asked for.

GETTING READY TO HOWL

Silver Democrats of Missouri Gathering for a Convention.

BLAND WILL PREPARE RESOLUTIONS

Senator Cockrell Will Probably be Permanent Chairman—A Plan to Change Party Organization.

PERTLE SPRINGS, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Democratic Silver Convention will meet here to-morrow. About 550 delegates are expected to be in attendance, all of whom, it is thought, will be pronounced advocates of the sixteen-to-one idea. There will probably be no fight on the principal resolutions, though the rabid element of the party may try to force such radical declarations as to arouse the antagonism of the conservatives.

Among the pr

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—Washington vs. New-York.
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Silver Ball Play.

At St. Ives a feast is held on the nearest Sunday to Candlemas, and on the following Monday the silver ball is thrown. This ball is kept in the custody of the Mayor, but on this particular day he brings it out and throws it to the young men, who toss it to one another until they are tired, and then it is returned to the Mayor.—Notes and Queries.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	66	66	68
6 A. M.	64	65	69
9 A. M.	64	70	72
12 M.	69	79	78
4 P. M.	74	80	82
6 P. M.	75	77	81
9 P. M.	71	72	77
12 P. M.	68	72	75

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....75¼
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....72
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....68.9
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, followed by Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE "RIGHTS" OF SALOON KEEPERS.

Not only have liquor sellers and their champions complained of the pecuniary loss incurred by stopping their saloon traffic on Sunday, but they have claimed that their rights and liberties are interfered with. This raises the question whether retailers of intoxicating drinks are entitled to rights and liberties not accorded to other citizens engaged in traffic. If they are, these should be secured by legislation and not by the privilege of violating existing law, a privilege not allowed to other traders.

If there were no excise law in existence, the saloon traffic would be unlawful on Sunday under the sections of the Penal Code known as the "Sunday law," to which other traders and business men are required to conform. In this particular respect the excise law only complies with the general principle of Section 267 of the Penal Code. That prohibits "all manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday," except that articles of food may be "sold and supplied at any time before 10 o'clock in the morning," meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or to be served elsewhere by caterers, and "prepared tobacco," fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances" "may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day."

These specific exceptions to the prohibition of "selling or offering for sale" are intended to conform to the principle of "necessity" as it is recognized in the prohibition of "labor" and of the prosecution of general industries. Labor is prohibited, "excepting the works of necessity or charity," which are defined as including "whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health, or comfort of the community." Trades, manufactures, agricultural and mechanical employments are prohibited, "except that when they are works of necessity they may be performed on that day in their usual and orderly manner, so as not to interfere with the repose and religious liberty of the community." In the same way, in the prohibition of "public traffic," or selling and offering for sale, certain exceptions are made in accordance with the requirements of "necessity" to the "good order, health, or comfort of the community," but selling strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer is not one of these exceptions. The excise law refrains from making it an exception.

Now, the rights and liberties of liquor sellers and their customers are no more interfered with by the law than those of most other dealers and their customers, and the real question in regard to the law itself is whether their business is entitled to be made an exception and whether larger rights and liberties should be granted them. That is a legitimate question, as a matter of legislation. Hotels and restaurants are allowed to carry on their business on Sunday, as necessary to the health and comfort of the community. On the same ground prepared tobacco, fruit, confectionery, newspapers, and medicines are allowed to be sold on that day. Ought the sale of what are commonly known as intoxicating beverages to be allowed on the same ground, or on any ground connected with the good order, health, and comfort of the community, or the rights and liberties of the people, or should the prohibition be kept up in all its rigor? That, we say, is a legitimate question of legislation, and we believe it would be wise for the legislative authority of the State to leave it to the local communities to determine for themselves, according to the conditions and sentiment prevailing among their own people.

But when it comes to the question of obeying or enforcing the existing law, we certainly cannot see any ground for recognizing in liquor dealers and their customers rights more precious or liberties more sacred than those belonging to dealers in dry goods and groceries and their customers—a superiority of rights and liberties which would justify a connivance at their violation of law. They have no more right or liberty to violate law than any other class of citizens, and they should be made to submit to it like other citizens. If they know what is best for them and for their future rights and liberties under the law, they will submit voluntarily and acquire the will and goodwill of law-abiding people in the effort to make the law more general."

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The rumor we print to-day that Sir Julian Pauncefote will be transferred from Washington to Berlin does not seem to be fully credited at Washington. The indisposition to credit is complimentary to the subject of it, who has, in fact, discharged his duties in such a way as to make himself highly acceptable in this country, both politically and socially.

Although the two embassies are now in point of rank upon the same footing since the British Legation at Washington became an embassy, there can be no question that the embassy at Berlin is regarded as the more important and that which needs the more important diplomatist. In this respect the transfer would be a promotion. In point of pay it is nominally a come-down, but doubtless the difference between the salary at Berlin and the $50,000 allowed to the British Ambassador in Washington is in the nature of an allowance for the superior expensiveness of living in America, and the British Ambassador at Berlin is not properly an object of condolence because he gets but $37,500 in that comparatively frugal capital.

There is a special reason why the Marquis of Salisbury should have considered that her Majesty's representative at Washington should be transferred, even without regard to his personal wishes. Sir Julian was a passenger on the St. Louis on her first eastward trip and was one of the committee of passengers appointed to say civil things about the ship and her officers in behalf of the whole body. That does not seem to be a grave offense. One is almost bound to speak well of the bridge that has carried him safely over. But when it is an American bridge and the passenger is a representative of the nation that has aimed at and nearly attained a monopoly of the business of bridging oceans, the case is somewhat altered. Sir Julian's action was made the subject of pointed inquiries of the late Government in the House of Commons and had to be officially explained away by the statement that in praising an American Liner the British Ambassador was acting in his private capacity. That is all very well, but British ship owners cannot be expected to rejoice in what looks so much like an official British commendation of a foreign line. It may have been thought that some awkwardness would be avoided if the indiscreet eulogist were conveyed in a British bottom to some country in which he would not be exposed to temptations to praise the American merchant marine.

CAPT. EAKINS'S CASE.

Commissioner Grant admits his own full share of responsibility for the trial of Capt. Eakins which he has called a crime. Indeed, he admits rather a fuller share than that of his colleagues, since he in effect advised his colleagues that the case against Capt. Eakins should be brought to trial. This fact brings into clearer relief the manliness of Col. Grant's declaration when he appreciated the effect of what he had done. It also perfectly relieves him of the appearance of having intended to reflect on his colleagues.

That his declaration was injudicious is perfectly clear. It was injudicious in the sense of being unjudicial, for he was actually sitting in judgment on a case not concluded when he delivered himself of this opinion, which makes it manifestly improper that he should continue to sit as a judge in this case, and apparently of itself puts an end to the pending proceeding.

This indiscretion Col. Grant also admits and regrets. But the real question, as it presents itself to the vast majority of people, is not whether Col. Grant was inconsistent or whether he was indiscreet in saying what he did. The real question is whether he spoke the truth. The charge against Eakins was not that he was a blackmailer, but that he had not, under a former administration of the police force, enforced the laws strictly, any more strictly than his superiors desired them to be enforced. He did not take the ground that it was his business to enforce the laws whether his superiors liked the enforcement of them or not. He took the ground that it was his business to conduct himself to the satisfaction of his superiors. If he had taken the former ground he might now be a promising candidate for the Chiefship of a reformed police, provided he were still on the force. But it is unlikely that he would now be a member of the force. His superiors would have sought and might have found a convenient pretext for getting rid of him, by forcing his retirement or otherwise. He chose to continue a Captain of an unreformed police rather than to run the slender chance of promotion in a reformed police.

Now, is this a fair case for a trial which has already absorbed a quarter of this man's savings and which has for its object his dismissal from the force, or is the trial, on the other hand, a wrong, a "crime," as it has been called by the defendant and by one of the Commissioners? In the absence of direct evidence of the corrupt use of his place to extort money for his own benefit, which has not been adduced, what is there about Eakins's case that makes it important or proper or decent that "an example" should be made of him? Did he do anything or leave anything undone which was not done or neglected by every other Captain? Can any case be made out against him that could not be made out against any other Captain? Was it not the system in conforming himself to which lay his only way of earning his living rather than he that was to blame? It is a principle two hundred years old and more in English law that no official or unofficial person shall be punished merely for adhering to the de facto Government. We all know what the de facto government of the New-York police has been. Is it not rather a petty business for a reforming administration to undertake to root out the bad system which they are trying to supersede by prosecutions that are not easily distinguishable from persecutions of the men who merely acquiesced in that system because they saw no other way of getting their livings? It seems to us that Col. Grant has given the answer to this question that will commend itself to a majority of the people who want to overthrow the system of which Captain Eakins was a product.

TYPEWRITER AND FILIBUSTER.

There is no use in denying it. The time is come—the time to view with alarm the situation more bristling with dangers than a Brooklynite with beard on Sunday afternoon. War is brewing in San Francisco with Mr. W. P. Morrow as brewer. His proud soul has awakened at last, and scorning any longer to gain a precarious living and to wear off the ends of his middle fingers at the same time by the manipulation of a typewriter machine, he has advertised for an army of 1,000 men proposes within two weeks to be on the sea in a low, rakish craft, bound for Honolulu.

Arriving there, Mr. Morrow and his army are to seize whatever money there is in the Custom House and Bishop & Co.'s bank, confiscate all the sugar estates, and divide the proceeds in a fair and equitable manner. Incidentally, and if they get time, the invaders are to overthrow Dole, cut off his whiskers, and, if he protests, "set him adrift without a cent. Sir, without a doubt, if an exsomebody to whom Mr. Morrow refers familiarly as "Lil" wants to play figurehead for the new government that may be established, she will be allowed to do it in order to amuse the native Hawaiians and incite them to utter again the joyous cry of "Annexation!" If they sometimes add W and nobody will object.

Such is Mr. Morrow's scheme. He is evidently a good business man, for when he wants an army he advertises for it. He has had experience with a machine that makes exactly the noise produced by a Gatling gun, so he will be calm amid the din of battle; and associated with him are more than two hundred cowboys, half a dozen Honolulu editors, and Rudolph Spreckels, who, in the South Seas, where leisure is abundant, goes by the softly musical name of "The Young Man Whose Father Pretended to Fight the Sugar Trust." Evidently a force like this—every man in which, by the way, is to receive $25 a month and find himself in rifles and ammunition—will be irresistible when it once gets in motion.

The United States officials have now less than two weeks now, in which to act. Unless they bend every energy to the task, two weeks will be none too long for all that must be done. Any hesitation or delay will necessitate the calling in of a policeman, or some other measure equally desperate, to prevent the Expedition from sailing. Think of the consequences if it be allowed to depart! A power with which we are now on friendly terms will be assaulted and battered, President Dole will be forced to use his own name without a capital in describing the republic's fate, and "Lil" will dance the hula-hula every Wednesday evening instead of going to prayer meeting.

These are possibilities—nay, probabilities—which cannot be contemplated without a shudder of apprehension. The typewriter, as an engine of war, can hardly fail to duplicate the deadly strife of man against man the ravages it has already made in business circles. Fiendish malignity would not wish Dole to be the victim of a misfortune like that which threatens him now.

THE UNDISTRICTED AREA.

The General Term of the Supreme Court upholds the decision of Justice Patterson sustaining the action of the Board of Aldermen in not including the newly annexed part of the Twenty-fourth Ward in the division of the city into Assembly districts. The Judges are unanimous, and they make it very clear that the Aldermen could not disturb the apportionment as it was made by the Constitution which went into effect at the beginning of the present year. That made the Twenty-second Senate District consist of the County of Westchester as it was at that time, and required the territory included in it to be divided into three Assembly districts.

That Senate district, as then fixed by the Constitution, the Legislature could not change, and it could not change the area or arrangement of the twelve Senate districts comprised in the City and County of New-York as it was on the 1st of January, or modify the requirement as to the division of those districts into Assembly districts. But it could change the boundaries of the counties as political divisions and set off territory from Westchester and annex it to New-York. That it did, but the Constitutional apportionment remained undisturbed and the area to be divided into Assembly districts was not changed.

Both the New-York Aldermen and the Westchester Supervisors left this annexed area out, and it is not yet placed in any Assembly district. Judge Patterson decided that the Aldermen were right and Judge Dykman decided that the Supervisors were wrong. There was an appeal in both cases. The General Term of this department sustains Judge Patterson, and no doubt that of the Second Department will sustain Judge Dykman. There can be nothing gained by carrying the matter to the Court of Appeals, and the delay it would involve might cause some temporary deprivation of rights to the people of the annexed area.

The election districts of that area will belong to the city, and they have already been laid out, being within the Twenty-fourth Ward, but the voters will have to vote for Senator and Assemblyman with the voters of Westchester County, and they are entitled to take part in the nomination of candidates, as well as to have the names of the candidates on their ballots. The case should be accepted as settled and disposed of without going to the Court of Appeals, which could only confirm the decisions of the lower court.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The editor of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter was asked last week by a correspondent to estimate the quantity of woolen machinery in operation in this country now, and also "at the most favorable time hitherto" in the history of the industry. The editor does not undertake to designate exactly "the most favorable time," but gives figures for May, 1892, and June 1, 1895. We invite attention to his reply, which is as follows:

"It is estimated that in May, 1892, there were in operation 7,784 sets of cards, woolen and worsted; 71,000 woolen and worsted looms, and 43,601 knitting machines. About June 1, 1895, there were in operation 8,456 sets of cards, woolen and worsted; 77,100 looms on woolen and worsted goods, and 64,250 knitting machines; this probably must be increased at date in every particular, as there is a most imposing list of enlargements of woolen mills and installations of new machinery since Jan. 1, 1895, exclusive of thirty-eight brand-new enterprises (woolen mills) and a large number of new knitting plants, as shown in The Reporter for July 4."

Republican journals persist in saying that the woolen industry cannot be prosperous under the present tariff. But it appears that the productive capacity of the woolen machinery now in actual operation largely exceeds the productive capacity of the machinery in operation in 1892, before the National elections, a year before the beginning of the panic, and under the McKinley tariff. We have also shown that since last March wages have been increased in about fifty woolen factories.

JAPAN'S NAVAL POWER.

Japan has a battleship approaching, in displacement, horse power, and speed, to our Texas and Maine, and she got the ship by fighting for it. The Chen Yuen, the finest battleship of the Chinese Navy, which was captured at Wei-Hai-Wei, has been added to the Japanese Navy in a condition warranting the Japanese naval authorities in declaring that she is equal to a new vessel. The Ting Yuen, sister ship to the Chen Yuen, was badly injured, but it is not yet decided that she cannot be economically restored to usefulness and added to the Japanese Navy.

When Japan shall have received the two new battleships that have been ordered to be built in England, and the three new cruisers that are already under way in British shipyards, the navy of that little but energetic empire will be suddenly raised to a position of equality in strength with those of several great powers, while in efficiency as well as numerical strength it will be regarded as superior to navies that have been in existence for scores of years.

A British classification of the navies of the world for this year, but an arbitrary and unofficial classification, puts Japan at the foot of the list, with seventy-five vessels of all classes, excepting those captured at Wei-Hai-Wei. As this arrangement also puts Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and China before Japan, its unfairness is manifest in giving Japan the twentieth place in a list of naval powers in which it easily stands eleventh or twelfth in numerical and material force. There are some reasons for considering Japan as in the sixth place, if the United States is entitled to be in the fifth.

Indispensable as are ships with good fighting qualities to the success of a navy, and to its capacity for commanding the respect of disputing nations, a navy lacking in fighting spirit is but a poor imitation of the real, ready, capable thing. And there is no sort of doubt that in "morale," a matter as important as armor or armament, the Japanese Navy is just now superior to that of many nations of longer naval experience. The personnel of the service, from flag officers down to bluejackets and coal passers, is admirable. It has the advantage to Japan, too, of being native. It is Japanese, while the sailormen of other and older navies are not always as thoroughly national. The United States Navy is not American. Under restrictions of law the Navy Department will make it so by and by, and already the foreign element bears a less preponderating relation to it than formerly.

This naval power that Japan has developed and is cultivating, and with a great deal of unconcealed satisfaction, may to some extent account for the apparent amiability with which Japan has abandoned the Liao-tung Peninsula after it had spurned all of Li Hung Chang's arguments against occupying the home of the ancestors of the Chinese Emperor. If Japan should choose to change its mind about this surrender of territory secured by victory, it will be attributable, probably, to confidence in its ability to resist any force that Russia could or would afford to maintain in Manchuria or the Yellow Sea and in full reliance upon the courage of its sailors and the power of its warships to cope with the best vessels and men the Muscovites would send against them.

An amusingly frank explanation appears in The London Spectator as to why the Duke of Connaught should not be considered, even by the Tories, as the proper person to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in Chief of the English Army. A strong and efficient military force, it says, is of vital importance to the national welfare. Such a force cannot be either attained or maintained unless there is a man at its head who can be held to strict responsibility by the nation. But in case there is maladministration under a royal Commander in Chief, he cannot be held responsible without shaking the monarchy. "When a royal Prince is concerned," to use The Spectator's exact words, "it becomes everybody's business to declare him not responsible, and to prevent dangerous and disagreeable things being said against the royal family." That a serious English journal should in the calmest and most matter-of-fact way give expression to views like these illustrates as nothing else could the ludicrous incongruity that exists between the nominal and the real Government of England—in other words, between royalty and modern civilization. The truth is that in England the former no longer exists—it persists; and even that is allowed only on the one condition that it meddles with none of the realities of life, but keeps carefully apart in a shadowy world where form outlasts substance. This state of affairs is quite unthinkable—as unthinkable as the square root of a negative number; but just as mathematicians talk about and even use such roots, so the English people, while practically admitting by all their actions and rules of action that Kings and Queens are irrational and impossible, continue to work out social, political, and economic equations with them included, just the same. In the final "answer," fortunately, these self-contradictory factors always disappear.

People with frivolous minds have been disposed to regard the Principality of Trinidad, its Prince James I., and its Grand Chancellor as bits of comic opera masquerading as reality. Naturally, the Baron Harden-Hickey and the Comte de la Boissière object to being laughed at, and, though they bear all the derision with good-tempered calmness, they cannot refrain from advising the world to "wait a few months and see what happens." Now, it may possibly be that the advice is good; it may be that these two men, one of whom is Irish and the other French, and neither of whom is as mad as he seems, have got hold of what in more plebeian circles is called "a good thing." Their claim to the island is quite strong enough to found a controversy on, and the undisputed possession of many an island is based on pretensions not half as just or legal. Suppose England, which wants Trinidad for a perfectly legitimate purpose, should come to the conclusion that by recognizing the Baron's rights she could acquire them for a less price than she would have to pay Brazil, whose abandonment of the little rock years and years ago is a matter of common knowledge? Of course, it is mildly absurd to suppose that for once England will buy a piece of territory instead of simply grabbing it, but then it might happen, and in that case the Baron and the Count might divide a tidy little sum between them, and, if not too magnanimous, might recall the proverb about him who laughs last.

THE HAWAIIAN CAN TALK FOREVER ALMOST

And When He Is Through He Will Have Said Very Little.

Honolulu Letter to The Washington Star.

Among other improvements under the republic is a conspicuous advance in the tone of the native members of the Legislature. This relates to the lower house, nearly half of whom are natives. In the Senate there is only one pure native who speaks English—the Vice President—a man of great elevation of character. In the other house the services of the interpreter are required, just as in former sessions. This interpreter is a man of great aptitude and humor, and a thorough master of Hawaiian, with perfect art in the free, expressive, yet sufficiently close, rendering of good transference of thought between tongues so utterly diverse in structure and expression as English and Hawaiian. He states that in the present House there is none of the long-winded, senseless declamation which characterized a majority of the native speeches in former sessions. Those vox et praeterea nihil outpourings were a serious tax upon the patience of the gifted interpreter, as well as of the white members. Now the native members talk somewhat to the point and with reasonable brevity and good sense. This is partly because they are of a more select class of natives, excluding the windy demagogues, and not less because all are sensible that the republic means business, and not mere talk.

In former sessions I have often heard this interpreter, after listening for fully five minutes to the vociferations of a legislative orator, when he paused for breath, render the entire substance of his remarks in fifty or a hundred words. Mr. Kanaka would ask, "Why don't you tell all I said?" "That was all you said; go on." The Polynesian Cicero would good-humoredly submit, and go on mouthing for five minutes more. "Now interpret." He repeated exactly the same he said before. "That is all; go on." And the interpreter was doing full justice to the speaker. No one contested that fact, although there were many members of the House familiar with both languages. I think there is no native orator at all of that class now in the house. Very likely no such characters will be elected hereafter, although when the mass of the natives have taken the oath and registered, they will not unlikely choose some scurvy characters.

It used to be quite a treat to listen to this interpreter, especially if one understood native. His gesticulations had all the animation and grotesqueness of the Hawaiian. Whenever an amusing or forcible illustration came in, he showed a quiet enjoyment in bringing it out in such conversion of form as would make its application intelligible to the other class of intellects. He has necessarily learned an instinctive sympathy with Hawaiian ways of looking at things, and has acquired a touch of their easy-going temper, so that their slackness of thought and action are less irksome to him than to many others.

The Hawaiian has a special gift for interminable talk. Any Hawaiian can spread out speech indefinitely around and about any topic whatever. It is only in coming to the point that he fails. A teacher can stand up almost any ordinary youth in his school and tell him to make a speech on any familiar assigned topic, and the boy will show no backwardness or difficulty in mouthing away. He will really say nothing of any account; his words are more than nonsensical travesties of statement and reasoning, with frequent "therefores" and "becauses" which are totally irrelevant. It is all a parrot mimicry of such talking or preaching as he has heard. Much of the oratory among native legislators partakes of similar rhetorical qualities. I have known a high school teacher to assign seven-minute orations to a dozen members of a graduating class, with stringent orders not to exceed the time. Every essay handed in would range from twenty to thirty minutes in length, filled with preambles, perorations, and digressions of ambitious Kanaka rhetoric foreign to the topic. Handed back to be boiled down three-fourths, the speeches would return still twice the due dimensions, and the teacher would tediously cut out various pet coruscations and irrelevancies, to the profound chagrin of the ambitious pupils.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

—Terrace Garden.—"Girofle-Girofla" was brought forward at Terrace Garden last night. Carla Englander appeared as the twin sisters, Ida Wilhelma was Pedro, and Bertha Prinz, Paquita. Emil Sondermann had an opportunity to make fun as Don Bolero, and Ferdinand Schuetz was the son of Marasquin & Co. The latter half of the week at Terrace Garden will be devoted to performances of "The Mikado" in German.

—Koster & Bial's.—At Koster & Bial's Roof Garden Lew Bloom made his first appearance last night as a tramp, an extremely popular personage on the contemporaneous stage. Le Clair and Leslie gave a burlesque on "Trilby," and other entertainers were Fielding the Juggler, Yberri the dancer, John W. Ransone, Mason and Healy, Marietta and Belloni, and the Egger-Reiser troupe.

—Madison Square Garden.—Gertie Gilson, the Sartoris, the Dillons, Press Eldridge, the Tortajada Troupe, Falke and Semons, Mark Murphy, the Bannacks, Benneto, the La Porte Sisters, the Murzthaler Quartet, and Lottie West Symonds are the entertainers at the Madison Square Roof Garden this week.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Among the numerous attractions offered at Proctor's Theatre this week are the Big Four, Joe Flynn, Sells and Young, Rice and Halvers, the Musical Holbrooks, the Quatrelli Brothers, and Dorothy Drew, a sensational dancer.

—Union Square Theatre.—The principal features of the continuous performance at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week are Bonnie Thornton and the National Trio.

—Ondricek's Tour.—Franz Ondricek, the noted Bohemian violinist, will make his American debut with the Philharmonic Society, on Nov. 18.

SCENIC AND HISTORIC PLACES

Citizens Invited to Join the New Organization Which Seeks to Preserve Old Landmarks.

The Trustees of "Scenic and Historic Places and Objects" have organized, and have established by-laws that provide for the election of Trustees by the qualified members of the corporation on the first Wednesday of next November.

In a circular letter issued from 214 Broadway and signed by Andrew H. Green as President and John Winfield Scott as Secretary, citizens are invited to become members of the corporation in time to vote for Trustees at the coming election. The object of the organization is to preserve old landmarks and places of great scenic beauty from destruction.

The act of incorporation provides that the business of the corporation shall be conducted by a board of Trustees of not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-five members. It is also provided that the fifteen persons first named in the first section of the act shall constitute the first Board of Trustees, and hold office until other Trustees are elected. The fifteen Trustees so named are: Andrew H. Green, President; John M. Francis, Vice President; Edward P. Hatch, Treasurer; William H. Webb, Samuel D. Babcock, Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter S. Logan, and Henry E. Howland.

Any member of the corporation may propose persons for membership, and the persons so proposed shall become members of the corporation when approved by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee. The dues will be $10 in advance, annually. Any member of the corporation may become a life member by payment to the Treasurer at one time of $100. Members of the corporation may become patrons by giving real or personal property of the value of $500 or more. Patrons will not be subject to the annual dues. The corporation is debarred from contracting any debt exceeding the sum in the Treasury.

Checks should be made payable to Edward P. Hatch, Treasurer.

MRS. T. DE WITT TALMAGE DEAD

Passed Away at Dansville, N. Y., Yesterday—Body Taken to Brooklyn.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The wife of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage died at the sanitarium here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Her husband and children were present at her deathbed. The remains will be taken to Brooklyn to-night.

It was hoped that Mrs. Talmage might live through the day, as the crisis in her disease would have then been reached, and there would have been a possibility of her recovery. But she began to sink rapidly about midnight, and death came soon after dawn.

Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage has for many years occupied, as the wife of the famous preacher, an almost public position that imposed exacting duties, and required tact and grace. She filled her position with marked ability and grace, and endeared herself to many friends by her amiable and kindly disposition.

She conducted the duties of the household and also found time to assist Dr. Talmage in the work of his pastorship. Before her health failed Mrs. Talmage taught a large Bible class of adults in the Tabernacle Sunday School, and won considerable distinction. It was not her way to try to explain creeds, but rather to present the Gospel in the simplest manner possible. She was always highly esteemed by her pupils.

Mrs. Talmage was Miss Susan Whittemore, and was married to T. De Witt Talmage about thirty years ago. Their children are Mrs. Edith Talmage Donnen of Richmond, Va.; the Rev. Frank Talmage of Philadelphia; Mrs. Daniel D. Mangan, Jr., of Brooklyn; Miss Maude and Miss Daisy Talmage. Mrs. G. Warren Smith, a daughter of Dr. Talmage by his first wife, was brought up by the Mrs. Talmage who died yesterday, and the love of mother and daughter always existed between them.

Mrs. Talmage was not the sister of Dr. Talmage's first wife, and the statement that was frequently made that they were sisters caused Dr. Talmage considerable annoyance. The two women had not even been acquainted.

The members of the Talmage family were closely united, and their home was a very happy one.

Mrs. Talmage's health began to decline about four years ago, and on the day after the Tabernacle fire in May, last year, she had a serious attack of nervous prostration. A month after the fire Mrs. Talmage and her two unmarried daughters went to Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp. In Rome Mrs. Talmage caught the Roman fever, and returned to Brooklyn broken in health. Her friends persuaded her then to go to the Dansville Sanitarium. After spending some time there she returned to Brooklyn, feeling quite strong again. Her health began to fail rapidly this Spring, and, acting on the advice of friends, she returned to Dansville for rest and treatment.

Mrs. Talmage, besides her husband and children, leaves four grandchildren, two sisters, Mrs. Bessie Whittemore Bok and Miss Maria Whittemore, and a brother, Robert Whittemore, Secretary of the Greenpoint Savings Bank.

Virginia Bar Association.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association has grown to be the event of the year with the lawyers of the State. The seventh of these meetings takes place at the famous Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, beginning on Tuesday, Aug. 6. Judge Roger A. Pryor will deliver the annual address before the association. Major Charles M. Blackford of Lynchburg, President of the association, will also speak. Papers are to be read by Mr. George Perkins of Charlottesville, Mr. R. Walton Moore of Fairfax, and Judge James C. Lamb of this city, the latter to read a paper which had been prepared by the late Francis H. McGuire.)

Judge Roger A. Pryor, the orator for this year, is a New-Yorker, but he was a Virginian first, and as such, a few decades back, he was well known here. Roger Pryor is one of the few men who have accomplished distinction in three distinct fields for manhood's activities and attainments—as a journalist, on the hustings, and on the bench. Perhaps his fame as an orator is greatest among Virginians, but he is no less eminent as a Judge on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas in the great city of New-York. By the way, it is something to remark that his salary as Judge is as much as the aggregate of the salaries which the State of Virginia pays to the five Judges who toil in incessant labor upon her Supreme bench! It is plain to see that such abilities might be induced to seek new fields.

"Dumb Mouths" Spoke for Stambuloff.

From The London Spectator.

The body of M. Stambouloff lay in state. With that mediaeval fierceness which characterises South Eastern Europe, the wounds were fully displayed, in order that those who viewed the body might be appealed to by the "dumb mouths" of which Anthony spoke to the Roman mob. The bandages were removed from the head, and the terrible wounds with which it was covered were exposed to view.

"One great gash," says a correspondent, "extends from the left cheek across the nose and over the right eye to near the right ear. Another passes from above the left eyebrow to the top of the head. A third extends from the left temple to behind the ear. There is also a cut on the left cheek, and a long wound descends behind the left ear to the neck. The occiput is literally covered with a network of fearful gashes, and there are three or four punctured wounds on the side of the head. At the foot of the bier stands a glass j

MASSACRED AT WHASANG

Eight Women, One Child, and One Man Have Been Murdered.

SEVERAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY HURT

American Missionaries Escaped Injury—Vegetarian Society Made the Attack, Which Was Unprovoked.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Hongkong saying that the massacre at Whasang, near Ku-Cheng, commenced early on Thursday. The mob set fire to the house of the missionaries, and killed eight women, one child, and the husband of one of the women.

Several Christians were wounded, two of them probably fatally. The bodies of those who were killed are expected to arrive at Foo-Chow to-morrow. Chinese troops have been dispatched to the scene.

The British and American Consuls will interview the Viceroy of the province in regard to the outrage. All the foreigners who were killed were British, the Americans escaping.

The members of the attacking party belonged to a Chinese sect called the Vegetarian Society. The outrage was entirely unprovoked.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—E. G. MacArtney, Secretary to the Admiralty, in an interview to-day said that a meagre telegram had been received at the Admiralty Office announcing the massacre at Whasang, near Kucheng.

The Chinese Government, the dispatch also said, had issued imperative orders to the provincial authorities to search out and punish the persons guilty of the outrage. The Government deplores the event, which is most unfortunate for China.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Word has been received at the office of Zion's Herald that the Methodist missionaries at Ku-Cheng, China, are safe. This means that Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford of Dover, N. H., who were reported in Sunday's cables to have been either massacred or injured, escaped either fate.

KU-CHENG USUALLY FRIENDLY.

An Uprising Inexplicable Except by Incitement of the Literati.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Samuel L. Gracey of this city, formerly United States Consul at Foo-Chow, China, was interviewed to-day on the reported massacre at Ku-Cheng.

Mr. Gracey said: "Ku-Cheng, the place mentioned in the press dispatches as the scene of the latest anti-foreign riots in China, is in the Fohkien Province, about ninety miles above Foo-Chow. It is fully 100 miles from Pagoda anchorage, the highest point of navigation for steamers in the Min River, hence is entirely beyond the protection of American or other foreign gunboats.

"The literati have been stirring up trouble against the foreign residents there for many months, and the danger to life and property became so great that about two months ago all American residents there were recalled to Foo-Chow. These were the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox and three children, Miss Mabel C. Hartford, and Miss Rouse, the two latter representing the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and all of the Methodist Church.

"The other foreigners there were three or four members of the English Church Mission, who may have been recalled during recent troubles. It is probable that matters may have quieted down there after the foreigners came away, as above indicated, and some may have been encouraged to return. The common people do not distinguish between Japanese, American, English, and German nationalities, but all are alike 'foreign devils' and obnoxious. We cannot but fear that outrages such as have just recently occurred at Chengtu, in the northwest interior, will occur in other localities where foreign missionaries are residing, far away from the treaty ports, and hence beyond the protection of foreign gunboats.

"The people are extremely ignorant, excitingly superstitious, and easily imposed upon. The fact that the recent outrages in the Szechnan Province were connived at by the highest authorities in the district at the time gives cause for much anxiety concerning all foreign missionaries living in the interior."

Mr. Gracey gave to the reporter the following clipping from an article published in The North China Herald on July 5:

"At Chengtu the officials, who have more than an adequate force at their disposal, made no serious attempt to stop the destruction of the Protestant and Catholic property, though appealed to from the first, although, when the destruction was complete, they protected the lives of the missionaries; for the word seems to have been: 'Drive out, but not kill.' The Chief of Police at Chengtu, a Hunan man, a Taoti in rank, issued the following proclamation on the second day of the riots:

"'At the present time we have ample evidence that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children. You, soldiers and people, must not be disturbed and hurried. When the cases are brought before us, we certainly will not be lenient with them.'

"Another placard which appeared a day or two before the riots said:

"'It is hereby notified that at the present time foreign barbarians are hiring bad characters to steal small children, that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you, good people, not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this.'

"Another placard put out the day after the riots, and evidently intended as a sort of justification, read:

"'At the present time, when Japan has usurped Chinese territory, you, English, French, and Americans, have looked on with your hands in your sleeve. If in the future you wish to preach your doctrines in China, you must drive the Japanese back to their own country; then you will be allowed to preach your Holy Gospel throughout the country without hindrance.'

"There was also, we learn, a proclamation put out by the Viceroy, attributing the outbreak of the riot to the presence of foreigners on the parade ground during the fruit throwing that accompanied the feast of the fifth day of the fifth moon, but, as a matter of fact, there was no foreigner on the parade ground during the whole day.

"The people and the officials of the Fohkiem Province, in which Ku-Cheng is situated," continued Mr. Gracey, "have been among the most friendly of all in the empire toward foreigners, and this massacre will be most surprising to all familiar with the country. It can only be accounted for by supposing that the literati have excited the people by false stories, such as have been referred to above."

VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Fears that the New British Cabinet May Make War Inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The accession of Lord Salisbury to the head of the British Cabinet is causing a good deal of anxiety among the friends of Venezuela. They fear that it means a return to the policy of territorial aggression against Venezuela which was pursued by the English under the former Conservative Ministry, with even more insolence than under the Liberal administration.

Lord Salisbury was at the head of the Government when diplomatic relations were broken off between Great Britain and Venezuela, and the policy of arbitration, which had been encouraged by Lord Granville, was repudiated by the new Government.

President Guzman Blanco went to England in 1884, and negotiations for submitting the boundary dispute to arbitration were so far advanced in June, 1885, that the convention was about to be signed.

A memorandum of the Foreign Office of Venezuela, submitted to the United States representative at Caracas on June 15, 1887, declared that, "in fact, Lord Granville had accepted the application of arbitration to all disagreements which should arise between the two countries, including that on boundaries. In the meantime, Lord Salisbury came into office, and one of his first steps was to withdraw what had been agreed upon with Venezuela, while at the same time he fulfilled the promises made to Russia, condemning as opprobrious, the breaking of them, although they had been made by his predecessors."

The Foreign Office went on to recite that British invasions "became more and more marked from July, 1886, decrees being issued through the Governor of Demerara, by which the latter's jurisdiction was extended from the Pomaron to the Amacuro; the grants of land made by the Venezuelan Government were declared to be void, if they referred to those under controversy, and, finally, all that territory claimed by her Majesty was declared to be British."

It was during the Salisbury administration also, and only a few months after the last communication, that the British war steamer Pylades was sent from Trinidad to La Guayra, and ordered to levy $40,000 upon the Venezuelan Government for subjecting two English schooners to legal process for violating Venezuelan law.

The proceeding was similar to the recent levy upon Nicaragua, and seven days were given to the Venezuelan Government to pay the money before the application of force. The representative of the United States interceded for the withdrawal of the threatening note of the Governor of Trinidad upon the ground that it was an affront to the dignity and independence of Venezuela, and the Governor himself asked permission to withdraw the note and substitute a less forcible one.

The Salisbury Government informed the Governor by telegraph that this arrangement could not be sanctioned, and the Venezuelans, after paying the money, filed a solemn protest with the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries at Caracas against the unfriendly and insulting attitude of the British Government. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed about that time, and have never been resumed.

The Venezuelan people have been growing very restive under British aggressions, even under the Rosebery Government, and the more hot-headed have been advocating war with Great Britain in the belief that the United States would be forced to interfere. There is grave apprehension that a collision on the boundary, with great resulting embarrassments to this country, can no longer be avoided if Lord Salisbury resumes the offensive policy which he carried out under his former administration.

TURKEY WILL NOT BE REFORMED.

Armenians Have Almost Reached the Last Limit of Despair.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily News will publish a Vienna dispatch to-morrow giving a version of the Porte's reply to the demand of the powers for reform, which confirms The News's previously made statements.

The opinion in political circles now is that it is impossible to obtain a favorable result without pressure, and that the issuance of an ultimatum or the holding of a European conference will be necessary.

The Daily News to-morrow will print a long letter dated Armenia, July 20, which represents Turkish cruelty as unabated. The position of affairs, the letter says, has never been so grave, and the Armenians have nearly reached the ultimate limit of despair.

Contributions for the Waller Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The State Department cannot receive contributions in response to the appeal of the attorneys of John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, and now in prison at Marseilles, France, in behalf of Mrs. Waller and her children, who are stranded at Mauritius. The Department has no authority to disburse and account for private funds. Contributions should be sent to Mr. Grammond Kennedy, Waller's principal attorney, Washington, D. C.

Ferdinand Will Not Change His Faith.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Mayence Journal publishes a letter from the Duchess of Braganza, grandmother of the wife of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, denying that either Prince Ferdinand, his wife, or their son Boris will renounce the Catholic faith. It is added by the paper that Prince Ferdinand has telegraphed to a Hungarian official at Buda-Pesth that he will never abdicate.

King Christian's Condition Worse.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—The condition of King Christian, who is ill with catarrh of the bladder, has become worse. He is much prostrated and suffers great pain, although he is not at all feverish and has a good appetite. Dr. Petersen, his Majesty's physician, is in constant attendance, having taken up his residence at the royal castle.

American Pilgrims Pleased with Rome.

ROME, Aug. 5.—The American pilgrims who are visiting this city are much pleased with the reception that has been accorded them by the Pope and the Vatican officials. Last evening they visited the Church of St. Peter and the monuments. To-day they visited the Churches of St. Paul and Santa Maria di Maggiore.

Japan's Warriors Made Nobles.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 5.—In recognition of their services to the Government during the recent Chino-Japanese troubles, Count Ito, Field Marshal Count Oyama, Marshal Yamagata, and Count Saigon have been created Marquises; Gen. Nodzu and Admiral Kabayama Counts, and Gen. Kawakaz and Admiral Ito Viscounts.

Watson Convalescent at Guayaquil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Lieut. Harris, acting commander of the United States steamship Ranger, now lying at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has cabled to the Navy Department that Commander E. M. Watson, who has been ill for some time with coast fever, is convalescent.

Empress Arrives at Wilhelmshohe.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Empress and her two eldest sons, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and Prince Wilhelm Eitel, arrived at Wilhelmshohe at 8:45 o'clock last evening. They were driven in an open carriage to the castle, and were enthusiastically cheered as they passed through the streets.

The Craft Spray at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 5.—The thirteen-ton craft Spray, Slocum, master, from Boston, arrived here to-day. During the latter part of her voyage she encountered heavy gales, but sustained no damage.

Japan's Crops Ruined by Rains.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 5.—Continuous heavy rains throughout Japan have ruined the crops. It is feared that the failure of the rice harvest will cause a famine.

Cruiser Marblehead at Gravesend.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived at Gravesend to-day.

AHEARN ASSOCIATION'S OUTING

The Club Parades Through the Seventh Ward and Enjoys Itself at College Point—Many Politicians Present.

The John F. Ahearn Association had its fifth annual outing yesterday and went to College Point, Long Island.

The members of the association and their friends gathered early at the clubhouse at East Broadway and Gouverneur Street, and made their way to the foot of Clinton Street. The parade through Water, Montgomery, Cherry, Gouverneur, Oliver, Madison, Market, Division, Grand, and other streets was witnessed by large crowds of people. The parade was in four divisions. The marshals were Thomas Brady, William H. Childs, Charles J. O'Brien, and Charles White.

Senator Ahearn, attired in a neat black suit, and wearing a black derby hat, walked at the head. Close behind him were the Gates, Cartaret, and Kilboy Baseball Clubs, in uniform. There was plenty of music, which was furnished by Boswell's Band, the National Band, and the National Drum and Fife Corps.

There were many prominent politicians in line, but Timothy D. Campbell was absent. He has grievances now against the Ahearns, and says they tricked him out of securing the hotel at College Point yesterday for a silver anniversary of his outing. He will celebrate to-day.

The Ahearn Association sailed about 11 o'clock on the steamboat Sirius. Among those on board were Judge Goldfogle, Judge Herman Bolte, ex-Register John D. Kelly, Superintendent Weeks of the Post Office, Assemblyman Samuel Foley, Timothy Sullivan, Col. Michael Murphy, ex-Police Justice Divver, Alderman Nicholas Brown, John Simpson, Alderman Clancy, ex-County Clerk Joseph Scully, Assemblyman Barry, Patrick Keenan, Judge Newburger, Alderman William Tait, Judge Giegerich, Moses Dinkelspiel, Coroner Fitzpatrick, Judge Henry McCarthy, and Alderman Neonan.

At College Point there were baseball and football games, tugs-of-war, jumping, and races of many kinds.

When the association reached New-York in the evening the Democracy of the old Seventh Ward was out in force to welcome it. The parade to the clubhouse was extended with much enthusiasm and bonfires.

MORE CUBAN SKIRMISHES

Jose Maceo's Band Is Defeated Near Santiago; Some Details

MATAGAS BEATEN NEAR MATANZAS

Gen. Mella Returns to Puerto Principe Without Having Fought a Battle and Says Rebels Are Demoralized.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Official dispatches from Cuba state that Government troops have defeated, near Matanzas, a band of insurgents from Las Villas. It was added that José Maceo's band had been defeated near Santiago, and that ten of the insurgents were killed, several wounded, and five taken prisoners. The Spanish loss was one killed and twelve wounded.

Official dispatches from Cuba confirm the rumor of the landing of a band of fifty filibusters near Santa Clara. According to these dispatches, many persons have recently disappeared from Sancti Spiritu, and, it is believed, have joined the insurgents.

It is also stated that a battalion of Spanish troops has defeated the insurgents under Matias Vega, near Mayari.

MATANZAS, Aug. 5.—A column of cavalry, forty strong, under Col. Molinas, met Matagas's band of 200 rebels at Sabana Torres Rosario Viejo. The rebels attempted to surround the small Government force, but the cavalry charged and prevented them from accomplishing this manoeuvre.

An obstinate fight then took place, lasting two hours. At the end of that time forty infantry arrived, and, joining forces with the cavalry, dispersed the rebels.

The latter left on the field five killed, including José Reyes, one of their Captains. Many rebels were wounded. Ten horses belonging to the insurgents were killed. The Government loss was five wounded, two seriously.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Gen. Mella reports that he returned to Puerto Principe on Friday last from the field of operations against the rebels. He says that the force under his command met the insurgent band under Maximo Gomez in the direction of Neuvitas, but that it was impossible to get the rebels to make a stand.

The two forces had frequent skirmishes during three days, but the rebels fled before any decisive engagement could be had. They left three dead behind them, and three of their number were taken prisoners. The insurgents, in their flight, abandoned seventy horses. A number of the rebels were wounded, but how many is not known.

Gen. Mella declares that the insurgents are demoralized. He also reports that while a detachment of troops were convoying a provision train from Nuevitas to Guaimaro they were attacked by rebels, who were repulsed with a loss of fourteen killed, including an engineer named Menocal, and over forty wounded.

A dispatch from Santa Clara says that Gen. Luque reports that Government troops had an engagement with a small rebel band in the vicinity of Guaracabuya, and dispersed them. Another band, under Pozas, was also dispersed. Capt. Canalo's detachment overtook and dispersed bands under Bermudez and Nunez on the Amerina estate. Several rebels were wounded.

TRINIDAD AND SOME NEWSPAPERS

M. de la Boissiere Comments on the Folly of Discussing the Dress and Not the Views of a Chancellor.

M. E. G. de la Boissière, Grand Chancellor of the Principality of Trinidad, received the reporter for The New-York Times with expressions of esteem.

"After your publication of the protest which I have addressed to Mr. the Secretary of State of the United States against the actions of Great Britain and of Brazil in Trinidad," he said gravely, "a mist of reporters fell on the modest 'pied-à-terre' where is temporarily installed my office in New-York.

"A mist of reporters" was a figure of speech that called loudly for professional objection, but M. de la Boissière continued, placidly:

"These messieurs expected, it seems, to find a monumental marble palace, and have been greatly astonished to find in my residence only a house of ordinary appearance. I do not suppose, nevertheless, that if the Principality of Monaco or the Republic of San Marino had a representative in New-York, either one of these States would feel intensely the necessity of leasing a vast building for the purpose of locating in it its office."

The reporter acquiesced affably. He said that he had known a Consul General of Monaco whose eyes were set deep under eyebrows forming one straight line, and who was a clerk to the French Consul General in an old-fashioned dwelling house of Bowling Green, the stairs of which were rickety.

"Yet the disappointment which the unpretentious installation of my office caused to those reporters," M. de la Boissière continued, "has induced them to write wicked articles, in which they have sought to cast ridicule upon the Principality of Trinidad, upon my sovereign, and upon his Chancellor."

"They were not deliberately wicked, I am sure," the reporter pleaded.

"They have written articles," M. de la Boissière insisted, "in which they have attributed to me a mass of sayings that their fecund imagination alone suggested, and the responsibility for which I do not at all intend to bear.

"I confess, moreover, that I was not slightly surprised at the fact that, having to render an account of an interview with a statesman, they preoccupied themselves less with his political projects than with the furniture of his lodgings, the color of his boots, and the cut of his jacket. It seems to me that a diplomat's political views are more interesting to readers than details of dress which only imbeciles observe.

"It seems to me that discussion relative to recognizing a new State and affirming its neutrality by American influence, thus creating in the New World a sort of Switzerland or of Belgium, the end of which will be to suppress every possibility of altercation between two great States, is much more interesting than controversy about the dress and the rooms where resides the representative of Trinidad."

"Certainly," said the reporter.

"I have often heard here," M. de la Boissière said, thoughtfully, "that the French were frivolous. I know very well that when I was a newspaper man in Paris, if I had brought to my editor in chief an article like those that I complain of I would have been asked simply if I intended to mock my superiors, and my prose would have been thrown into the waste-paper basket."

"Seriousness is only relative," said the reporter.

"This mania for writing all around a subject," continued M. de la Boissière, "recalls to my mind an incident, comic enough of the last electoral period in New-York. I saw an advertisement of an electoral meeting, and went to the meeting with the natural desire to be instructed on the candidate's personal intentions. I heard him talk for two hours—and none of his auditors objected—on the life of Lafayette—who was not a candidate!"

"I did not expect the good luck to find you at home," said the reporter. "I thought that you had gone to Washington."

"I intended to go Friday," M. de la Boissière explained, "but I postponed my departure in order to receive a dispatch which is not to reach here until to-day. By the way, I have sent to his Serene Highness for his signature, a brevet for you, by which you are a Knight of the Grand Trinidad. You may consider yourself knighted from this very moment."

The reporter's heart beat as if it would break, but he bowed with solemn dignity.

Vuillemin's Enemy Not Personal.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Le Temps, referring to the murderous assault made yesterday by the Anarchist, Decoux, upon M. Vuillemin, the managing Director of the Anichе Mines, says the outrage was prompted by Anarchic, not personal, vengeance. The police are seeking for three men who are believed to have been accomplices of Decoux.

Blasting for Bosses in Persia.

TABREEZ, Persia, Aug. 5.—The blasting resulting from the explosions over the scarcity of bread here is still being carried on. [illegible] the [illegible] ye[illegible]

THE THIRD TERM PLOT.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug 5.—I have just secured the following highly important affidavit, the convincing character of which will scarcely be denied by the most skeptical and obdurate of those who deny the existence of the third-term plot:

Elkanah Starkweather, being duly sworn, says that his occupation is in part that of purveying bait for fishermen, and that he has frequently sold such bait, consisting mainly of killies and menhaden, to the Hon. Grover Cleveland. Deponent further says that his conversations with said Cleveland have pertained almost exclusively to the price and quality of the bait offered by this deponent for sale, or else to the weather in its relations to fishing, and that the said Cleveland has never in the presence of the deponent conversed upon the subject of the Presidency, nor has he in any manner, directly or indirectly, disclaimed the intention to secure for himself a third term thereof; and, although the said Cleveland has had repeated opportunities to say within the hearing of the deponent that he did not want another nomination, and would not accept the same, he has never used language of that import, which deponent considers to be a most suspicious circumstance, indicating that the said Cleveland is in fact secretly maturing plans for obtaining a third Presidential term, the success of which, in the judgment of the deponent, would constitute a grave calamity for this Nation.

[L. S.] ELKANAH STARKWEATHER.

Personally appeared before me this fifth day of August, 1895, Elkanah Starkweather, and swore that the above statement is true.

PARLEY TYLER,
Notary Public, Buzzard's Bay,
County of Barnstable,
State of Massachusetts.

Our Liberties Endangered.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—I had an interview with Nasr Ullah Khan this evening. He broke a dinner engagement with her Majesty to receive me. The Grand Chancellor was present.

"What do I think about the third term?" said Nasr Ullah in reply to my question. "Why, I look upon it as the most infamous plot against the liberties of a great people that ever stained the page of history. What is Grover Cleveland that he should seek to break that unwritten law which Washington made, which William K. Polk suggested, and which Franklin Pierce heroically obeyed against the violent importunities of the American people regardless of party?

"Pardon me," observed the Grand Chancellor; "I do not recall that either Mr. Polk or Mr. Pierce was seriously threatened with a third term—or even with a second, for that matter."

"I suppose I know my American History, replied the Ameer's son, unable to conceal his irritation.

"But it makes no difference. No American President has ever yet had a third term, but tried for it, but the people would have him. Why, from a third term a permanent dictatorship is but a step, unless that I had a better opinion of Mr. Cleveland. I thought him a patriot. I am amazed that he has entered into this most unnatural and monstrous conspiracy."

"Would your Highness permit me one further observation?" asked the Grand Chancellor again seeking to divine his master's utterance, "since it seems to me that the crisis may be more than your Majesty fears? What evidence that Mr. Cleveland seeks a third term? Is there any evidence? Has anybody with a shadow of authority to speak to him said so? As they say in your country, Sir," said the Grand Chancellor, turning to me, "I give a dog a bad name and—"

"To the dogs and your crafty special pleading," broke in the impetuous potentate, "haven't I read about the third-term plot day after day in the New-York papers? I have seen it in the—"

"I know what your Highness would say," broke in the Chancellor, "but perhaps it is not so in this case. I once knew—"

"Go," said Nasr Ullah, cutting him short with a wave of the hand. The Chancellor bowed and withdrew.

"Tell me," said Nasr Ullah impressively, and with a dark shadow on his face, "is it true, this [illegible] that I have heard about story [illegible]"

"To what story, your Highness?"

"That he fishes with [illegible]"

"I am afraid it is true."

"Then he is not fit to be your ruler! Down with him!" he raged in a tumultuous passion, and terminated the interview by rushing from the chamber.

On the Verge of a Precipice.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I dreamed last night that Cleveland does not want another term. I am no more given to superstition than the next man, bar none, but dreams are dreams, and everybody knows they go by contraries. It is, therefore, evident that this country is on the verge of a precipice. Something must be done, and at once. Sound a caution note! All is not yet lost. Occasionally my dreams have turned out to be warnings not predictions. This may be one of the times. I hope so, but I doubt it.

Speaking of dreams, I once dreamed that I was President. Within six months Harrison was elected. I have had no dreams ever since. I did before for that matter, but not so much.

Skowhegan, Me., July 27.

His Silence Ominous and Alarming.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My brother Abe and myself have become convinced that President Cleveland is fishing for something more than trout and tautog; that he is, in fact, hunting the largest of all his books for another nomination. His silence is ominous and alarming.

Down here, in Missouri, we have a saying—my brother Abe invented it—that "silence gives consent." What could be more evident, therefore, than that the President consented to run again? To whom, neither my brother Abe nor myself have any means of knowing. No word of [illegible] comes from Gray Gables, and though a few manifestly prejudiced people here and in St. Louis try to make light of the matter, and say that a denial of this kind would be in the worst possible taste, yet my brother Abe and myself both feel that there is no taste? Is there any room for such nonsense as taste in politics? Rot like that makes Abe and me sick. Politics is business, and you don't want a thing, say so, and get somebody else a chance. For [illegible] there are my brother Abe and myself, either of whom would—but that is another matter.

IKEY SLUPSKY.

St. Louis, July 28, 1895.

Views of a Plain-Spoken Citizen.

Spider McGuire, the lightweight champion of Mulberry Bend, in speaking yesterday of Mr. Cleveland and a renomination for the Presidency, said:

"Soy, he ain't no good, he ain't, an' de blokes sets him up again, wees'll give 'im de frozen hand. He's too good for de woild, dat mug is. He tinks he owns de yearth an' fergits wat we done fur 'im. He giv us de cold spray de fust time wid his civ'l suvvis, an' dis time he put ice in de wat'r. Soy, me and me frents uster tink dat he wus one of de boys cus some of de papers givin' 'im de good word, but we tink now dat he wus only beedin us. De blokies dat cum down here wus allus tellin' us what he'd do fur de boys, but day was connin' us. Der ain't nuthin' in it fur us wid dat fellers 's a talkin 'bout de ole stuff, an' talkin good talk, too, no beef, an' dose 's de kind dat we an' me pals wants ter meet. We'll gang wid dose fellers, cause der de kind we likes.

"Why, dat ole stuff's married to all dem fancy ideas an' yer can't make 'im break away. He won't let go long 'nuff ter be spung'd off, he won't. Us fellers don't want none of 'im in ours. We're tru wid 'im, an' dat goes."

Mr. Thomas Gould Against It.

"Tom" Gould, who has enjoyed great fame in the Tenderloin for many years, when asked his opinion of the third term movement, became very serious.

"To nominate Mr. Cleveland," he said, "I would consider a great calamity to the Democratic Party, the greatest calamity that could befall us. Mr. Cleveland is not popular with the boys up here. I know that to be a fact. We would not turn out to work for him. He could not inspire us with that enthusiasm that is necessary to bring out a full vote. He has never since he first came into office paid a visit to the Tenderloin to shake hands with the boys and show his sympathies with the people. He has none of the qualities that we expect in a leader, and I am sure his nomination would fall flat. I was [illegible]

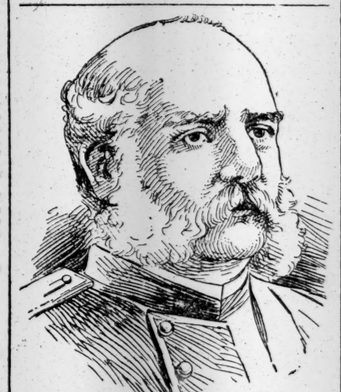
GEN. SCHOFIELD IN TOWN

Came to Attend the Meeting of the Army Board of Fortifications.

ACTIVE, THOUGH SOON TO RETIRE

Talks of His Tour Through the Country—Last Official Act to be the Opening of the Chickamauga Park.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield came to this city last night, to be present at a meeting of the Army Board of Fortifications today. The General was accompanied by Mrs. Schofield and his civilian son, William. They staid over Sunday at Thompson, Conn., with John W. Doane, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad. On arriving at the Grand Central Station, they drove to the Windsor Hotel, where rooms had been secured for them by Police Commissioner Andrews, Gen. Schofield's son-in-law.



Gen. J. M. Schofield.
In New-York to Attend a Meeting of the Army Board of Fortifications.

Although Gen. Schofield will be retired from the command of the United States Army next month, on attaining the age limit, he was exceedingly alert and active when he was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times shortly after his arrival. He was dressed in a gray traveling suit and wore patent-leather shoes. He rearranged the chairs so that he might be directly opposite the reporter, and began the conversation.

"What is it you wish me to talk about?" he asked.

He was asked if the meeting of the Fortifications Board, which he had come to attend, derived any special significance from his presence.

"Oh, no," he answered. "Nothing but the usual routine, so far as I know. The board meets once a month, sometimes in Washington and sometimes in New-York. We hold our meetings in private, because of our respect for the feelings of inventors. A man has a new gun or a new idea which seems of more importance to him than it does to the members of the board, so we have our consultation confidentially. But when we arrive at results—anything which implies an improvement to the fortifications of the country—we make them public without delay."

"You must have seen a good many of your war comrades during your tour throughout the country," was suggested.

"A great many," said the General, "and we were glad to meet each other. Most of them are now in civil life, including those who remained in the army after the war was over. A good many have been retired for age. I myself expect to be retired about the 28th of September on that account."

Gen. Schofield laughed at this point as if the motion of being retired for age amused him. He looked like a man of fifty-five, hale, and ruddy, and ready for a campaign with a marching regiment, although inclined to stoutness.

"I made the tour to Alaska," resumed the General, "not because there are any army posts there, but because I had never been there before, and I wished to complete my acquaintance with the territory of the United States. Gen. Sheridan used to say that he knew every bridle path in the country. I cannot boast of that knowledge, but I have been pretty well over the main routes.

"I went along the west coast on a tour of inspection. We have at present no fortifications along that coast, except at San Francisco. There we have some splendid batteries already in position, with both rifled guns and rifled mortars. One sixteen twelve-inch mortar battery which I inspected was a perfect beauty."

Gen. Sshofield then explained that rifled mortars were a comparatively new invention. Experiments were being made with them when he assumed command of the army seven years ago. A twelve-inch mortar will throw a projectile five miles to drop one mile. The position of the ship which is the object of attack is accurately determined by range finders. The point on the chart is telephoned to the man in charge of the mortar, and an 800-pound projectile is dropped from its mile altitude. No armor known could withstand the impact of such a shot.

Gen. Scofield said nothing had yet been done to fortify Puget Sound, although the British have strong works on their side at Esquimault. Congress gave appropriations for new fortifications very slowly, though works once begun were always continued until they were finished. The General expressed an opinion that the Fortifications Board could expend wisely about five times the present average annual appropriation.

Gen. Schofield said that he was not likely to visit Washington, except for a day or two, until the date fixed for his retirement. He thought it likely that his last official act as commanding officer of the army would be the opening of the National Park at Chickamauga. He was not in the Chickamauga campaign, he said, being at that time in command of the Department of the Missouri. After the battle of Chickamauga he was in command of the force which advanced to Knoxville.

In the room with Gen. Schofield, besides the members of his family and Police Commissioner Andrews, were Col. Bliss and Gen. Dodge.

The Fortifications Board, which meets today, consists of Gen. Schofield, Gen. Abbott of the Engineers, Major Phipps, and Capt. Ayres of the Ordnance Department, Col. Frank of the Artillery, and Mr. Outhwaite, the civilian member of the board.

Gen. Schofield said he would probably remain in New-York this week, engaged in official work. Then he would continue his tour of inspection in the East.

UNCLE SILAS SPEAKS HIS MIND

Thinks Mr. Cleveland Wouldn't Touch the Presidency Again.

OGUNQUIT, Me., Aug. 4.—"Know where I can find Mr. Larrabee?" I asked of the Postmaster. "I've got to get an interview with him."

"Ain't seen Uncle Silas to-day," the Postmaster answered.

"I know where he is," said young Eli Marstin.

"Well," said the Postmaster, impatiently, "why don't you speak up and say where he is. John's got a message for him."

"Gone clammin', 'long with Paw," responded Eli. "Guess they'll be comin' back pooty quick."

In a few minutes Mr. Larrabee appeared. As he came into the store the Postmaster told him what I wanted.

"Well, young man, what kin I do fer ye?" said Uncle Silas.

"Mr. Larrabee, I am ordered by The Times to interview you on the third-term question. Here is the letter I was to hand to you."

Uncle Silas took the letter and read it slowly, aloud, while Deacon Littlefield and the rest crowded around to hear:

New-York, Aug. 1, 1895.

Silas Larrabee, Ogunquit, Me.:

Will you kindly favor The Times with your views concerning the project of a third term for Cleveland in the White House?

Would it be a good thing for the country?

Do the people of your section favor the project?

Have you any knowledge of overtures in support of the project having been made to Maine Democrats?

"That's a good deal," said Mr. Larrabee, "like axin' a man what his sober jedgment is on the nutertive an' digestive qualerties of wind puddin'. S'pose thet ere editor hed asked me to know what I tnought abaout wnu puudin as a article of diet, I wouldn't a-tuk long to give him my answer, I wouldn't a-bed to tnink on't so turble long, nuther.

"Third-term project!" he exclaimed, contemptuously. "They ain't none, an' they won't be none. In the fust place, it's agin the jedgment of the country. The people ain't never got no such thing, an' they won't never hev it. T'other day, when I was talkin' to Reed, I told him I wouldn't be s'prised to hev the people give Cleveland another call, but I was foolin' when I said it. I knowed he hated Cleveland wuss'n a wildcat an', thinks I, I'll better tease him a leetle. So I said, says I, 'I wouldn't be s'prised, Thomas, to hev the people give him another call.'

"I would be s'prised, though. They ain't no more chance of the Demmercratic National Convention nominatin' Cleveland for a third term then they is of my old hoss bein' 'lected Preserdent of Dartmouth College.

"'Thet's where you go to school, ain't it, Jotham?' Mr. Larrabee asked, turning to a young man who had just come into the store.

"'Yes,' assented Jotham, 'that's the place.'

"'Waal,' said Mr. Larrabee, 'you're considerble younger'n me, Jotham, an' I guess you'll live longer if you don't get draowned or struck by lightnin' or killed by the keers. I shouldn't wonder if you'd live to be ninety year old, same's your gran'father done. B'jocks, I hope so. Waal, let me tell you suthin', Jotham. You may live to holler 'Hooray!' at the next centennial of the Declaration of Independence, but you won't never see nobody 'lected Preserdent fer a third term in the United Stets of Ameriky. Ain't nobody but a nat'ral born fool or a felier thet's ben tuk crazy thet would even talk of sech a thing.

"They ain't nobody in the country thet knows thet better'n Grover Cleveland, an' they ain't nobody thet's got a greater respect for the princerples thet's behind it then he has. They never was a better Preserdent; never was a Preserdent thet satisfied the people better; never was a Preserdent thet the people would sooner put in for a third term; but they ain't no use in talkin', the country is agin' third terms, Grover Cleveland is agin' em just's much's any the rest on us.

"Then, ag'in, they's another p'int thet you don't want to forgit. Mr. Cleveland has hed enough of the Preserdent bus'ness, an' he'll be turble glad when the time comes thet he can settle daown an' be his own boss.

"Some folks thet never was Preserdent thinks the job's sech a good one thet they'd like to hev it forever. Fust-class pay, house-rent free—furnitoor throwed in, nuthin' to do but say 'Yes' an 'No' to fellers thet wants offices, an' all thet. That so. It's a good deal like eatin' pie three times a day, an' nothin' else. Eight years on't's enough to make a man long for a home in a haowlin' wilderness, where he'll be aout of the reach of office seekers an' tariff talkers an' silver yawpers an' high polerticians like thet Maryland chap [illegible]

"I tell ye, Grover Cleveland wouldn't run the Demmercratic nomernation for president in 1896 with a forty-foot pole."

AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John M. Schofield is at the [illegible]

Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the [illegible]

Lieut. J. W. Clous of West Point is at the [illegible]

Lieut. John C. Smock of Trenton, N. J., is at the Albemarle.

Congressman Walter Gresham of [illegible] is at the Gilsey.

Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fre[illegible], N. Y., is at the Metropole.

Gen. A. Sutherland of Rochester and Walter Camp of New-Haven are at the [illegible]

Gen. S. Clarkson of Iowa, Otto Gresham, Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago, and L. Vogel of the Swiss Legation at Washington are at the Holland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From [illegible] Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:20 P. M.—[illegible] Park Avenue, Henry Walck; damage, [illegible]

4:15 P. M.—[illegible] East Fifteenth Street; Thomas Cunningham, tenement; no damage.

Incorrectness of Duplicated Names.

From The Madison (N. J.) Eagle.

There were received at this Post Office from Madison, New-York, during the year ending Aug. 1, 200 letters, besides a large number of papers, &c., that had been misdirected to that office instead of Madison, New-Jersey.

[illegible] papers has placed within your easy reach the [illegible] for the least money in [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE, HALE AND HEARTY

Jacob Urban of Philadelphia Has Used Tobacco Since a Boy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Hale and hearty, despite his great weight of years, Jacob Urban, one of the inmates of the Lutheran Home for the Aged, at Mount Airy, this city, to-day celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. In honor of so rare an occasion, the entire population of the home united in a celebration of the event.

Mr. Urban has been an inveterate chewer and smoker of tobacco since his boyhood days. With the exception of a shortness of breath, his health is quite robust.

The centenarian was born in Eckertswecker, Germany, Aug. 5, 1794, and is the son of Jacob Urban, who died at the age of seventy-four. His mother lived until she was ninety years old. She was a vigorous woman up to a short time previous to her death.

GROWTH OF A NEWSPAPER

Success of The Washington Times Due to The United Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The initial number of The Washington Evening Times, with the full leased wire day service of The United Press, made its appearance to-day. It comprised eight pages, and gave substantial evidence of having been well received. It is of the same size as The Morning Times, which it closely resembles.

"The Story of The Times," which is printed to-day, asserts that "a year ago to-day The Times had 5,000 real circulation. This morning it has delivered at least 23,000 paid-for copies. Such a marvelous growth is unapproached in Washington, and, in proportion, unparalleled in the country at large."

OBITUARY RECORD

James Sumner.

James Sumner died Sunday night at the old Sumner homestead, Milton, Mass. He was born in the homestead, May 28, 1831. His father was cousin to the famous Sheriff of Suffolk County, distinguished as the father of Charles Sumner. The first years of his early manhood were

TITUS SHOWS GOOD FORM

The New-York Flier Cleverly Wins the Cycle Lap Race at Fort Wayne.

ARTHUR GARDINER TAKES A TUMBLE

In the Mile Open He Trips Over the Tandem, Borrows a Wheel, and Finishes the Race in Third Position.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 5.—Arthur Gardiner, the young Chicago flier, was thrown in the final run-over of the mile open at to-day's National Circuit race meeting, in this city, given by the Fort Wayne Race Meet Association. The most decisive victory of the day was that of "Tom" Cooper, in the half-mile open, and following this, the victory of Titus in the two-mile lap race came next.

The mile open was a disappointment. The track was good and the wind light. Van Herik and Lund paced under a time limit of 2:12. In the first contest Brown was first to catch the tandem, which afterward ran away from the men. After a loaf Bald defeated Coulter, Gardiner, Cabanne, Murphy, and Brown, who finished in the order named. The time was 2:17 3-5, and the race was ordered to be run over.

Coulter did not start in the run-over, in which Brown and Cabanne quit, leaving Bald, Murphy, and Gardiner to fight it out. At the upper turn Bald jumped from the rear of the tandem, and there was a bad spill, the tandem going first and Gardiner over it. Gardiner finished the contest in the third position on a borrowed wheel, and afterward rode an exhibition half mile in 56 2-5 seconds, establishing a track record. Bald defeated Murphy a length.

Titus won the second and third laps and was second in the last lap of the two-mile lap race, capturing the contest with eight points. Little Rigby of Cleveland made a plucky fight, winning the first lap, and being third in the second and last laps. Murphy was second in the first and third laps, but Scott won the last, tieing Murphy, and was given the third position. Titus is beginning to show greatly improved form, and from now on he will no doubt get a fair share of the circuit prizes. He will go East in a few days to take part in a ten-mile match race at Manhattan Beach on the 14th inst. Harry Maddox will be his opponent in this contest.

Murphy was alone on scratch in the mile handicap. Cabanne was given 20 yards, Sims had 40, L. C. Johnson and Monte Scott, 50; Cooper and Bliss, 70; Decardy, 100, and the "Terrible Swede," 120 yards. Murphy closed with Cabanne in the first 100 yards. At the head of the stretch on the first lap Murphy had closed with the field and was in second position as the bell rang. Cabanne was in the rear of the bunch, L. C. Johnson in the centre.

At the quarter Bliss led and Cooper started round the outside. L. C. Johnson jumped from his position and led by a length down the stretch, Cooper coming up and closing with him. Twenty yards from home Decardy jumped forward, and in a tight finish beat Cooper for the second position, and was a quarter length back only from first place. Monte Scott defeated Cabanne for fourth place, with Sims and Murphy close behind. The time was 2:11 3-5. Summaries:

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—L. C. Johnson (50 yards) won, De Cardy of Chicago (100 yards) second, "Tom" Cooper (70 yards) third, Monte Scott of Plainfield (50 yards) fourth, Cabanne (20 yards) fifth. Time—2 11-25.

Two-Mile Lap Race, Class B.—Titus, 8 points, won; Rigby, 5 points, second; Scott, 4 points, third; Murphy, 4 points, fourth. Time—5:08 2-5. Scott won the last lap, thus getting third place.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—(Time limit, 2:12)—Paced by Van Herik and Lund. First race called off. Bald won, Coulter second, Gardiner third, Cabanne fourth, Murphy fifth, Brown sixth. Time—2:17 3-5. Tandem ran away from the field.

Run-Over. (Mile Open, Time Limit, 2:15.)—Bald won, Murphy second. Time—2:09 4-5. Tandem team fell, Gardiner fell over them. Cabanne and Brown quit Gardiner finished in third position on a borrowed wheel.

Half-Mile, Class B.—Cooper won, Macdonald second, Cabanne third. Time—1:10 2-5. L. C. Johnson, Ziegler, and Titus also ran. Rigby and Scott fell at the outset.

QUEENS COUNTY'S FINE ROADS.

One Hundred and Fifty Miles of Public Thoroughfares Costing $2,000,000.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 5.—County Engineer McLaughlin, on his map of the county road system of Queens County, shows that there are seventy-five miles of macadamized roads, that cost an average of $5,000 per mile. Besides this there are nearly seventy-five miles of macadamized roads in the county, built by the towns, at an average cost of $12,000 per mile, making a total of one hundred and fifty miles of road, that cost in all $2,000,000.

There are three main lines through the county. One, running eastward from Long Island City by way of Jamaica Avenue, Flushing Village, and the north side turnpike, is twenty-two miles long; another, the middle island line, running by way of Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica Village, and the Jericho turnpike to Jericho, which is also twenty-two miles long, and a third, the south side line, running from the Brooklyn city line to the South Jamaica Plank Road, Locust Avenue, and the Merrick turnpike, is nineteen miles long.

The county road system of Queens County is doubtless one of the best-planned systems in the country.

Stockton's Bicycle Parade.

Stockton, N. J., a little village situated on the banks of the Delaware River, had a street bicycle parade last Thursday evening, with sixty-six wheels in line. Among the paraders were a number of ladies from Lambertville and wheelmen from Raven Rock, Lambertville, and other near-by places. E. L. Wilson of the Mercer County Wheelmen acted as master of ceremonies, and was ably assisted by George Gorwood of the same club, who acted as bugler. Miss Bertha Reading of Raven Rock carried off first prize as being the lady making the best appearance. Horace Fritz of Stockton took first prize offered to the gentleman making the best appearance. A prize for the best decorated wheel was won by Elgin Fell of Centre Bridge, Penn.

Records for Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen's racing men are doing great work on the path this year. At Albany on Saturday Howard P. Mosher and R. W. Stowe rode a mile on a tandem in competition in 2:07, which is a world's record. Next Saturday these two cracks can be seen in this vicinity at the postponed meet of the Tourist Cycle Club, at the Clifton (N. J.) race track. Besides these two fliers, the Harlems will be represented by Ripley, Wm. Clarke, H. C. Johnson, Mc. Ewen, Lake, Taylor, and Lefferson. "The New-York Times Winners' Race" will be a feature at this meet. In it will appear the winners and second men in all previous Class A events.

The Coming Team Race.

The racing team of the Greenwich Wheelmen will probably enter for the team race to be held next Saturday at the outing of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at New-Dorp, S. I. There was some talk yesterday to the effect that the Riverside Wheelmen might not be represented, but bicyclists generally hope this will not prove to be true. The Kings Countys will be represented, and should both the Greenwich and Riverside boys take part in the contest will prove very attractive. Great rivalry has recently sprung up between the Greenwich and Riverside Clubs, and it is the wish of the admirers of team racing that their crack fliers take part and publicly determine which side has the better team.

Labor Day Bicycle Races.

In conjunction with the Labor Day celebration of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, two bicycle races will be given—a one-mile and a two-mile handicap. Handsome gold die medals will be given to the winner in each, silver to second, and bronze to third. Besides the bicycle races, Master Leroy See, the well-known boy expert, will give an exhibition of trick and fancy riding. Cyclists who enter the club will be allowed the privilege of practicing on the track one week previous.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The following New-Jersey wheelmen have applied for membership in the League of American Wheelmen: Charles T. Ziegler of the Essex County Wheelmen, Robert W. and Edward D. Carter of Caldwell, D. C. Matthews of Orange, E. H. Nixon of East Orange, Walter Brown of Upper Montclair, R. M. Hening of Montclair, and B. M. Shanley, jr., and W. V. Hann of Newark.

—Hugo Von Roedick of the Kings Countys has had considerable luck lately. At the Riverside meet, on the 27th ult., he won the half-mile handicap from the 70-yard mark, and last Saturday he got second in the one-mile handicap from the 115-yard mark. He takes advantage of a long mark, and never waits for pace, but "gets out" alone and wins prizes.

—The housewarming and presentation of prizes won recently by the Liberty Wheelmen will take place on the 13th inst. The prizes for the club road race, the first prize in the Tamaqua Wheelmen's century, and the third prize in the Pequod Wheelmen's century are the trophies to be presented. Members of each of the above clubs have been invited to attend.

—About 400 members of the Essex County Wheelmen of Newark held a run on Sunday to South Beach, S. I., and reached their destination shortly after noon. About 2 o'clock the storm arose, making things look blue for the return trip, but the sky brightened about 3:30 and the wheelmen got back without getting wet, although splashed with mud.

—Lincoln Wheelmen's runs for the present month are as follows: 11th, to Hicksville, L. I., starting at 8 A. M.; 18th, to Morristown, N. J., starting at 7 A. M.; 25th, to Tottenville, starting at 9 A. M. In each instance the starting point will be at the clubhouse, 38 Market Street.

—Twenty-four members of the Yorkville Wheelmen took part in the club run to Tarrytown on Sunday. To-morow night a run to Coney Island is scheduled. The start will be made at 7:45 o'clock, from the clubhouse, 174 East Eighty-seventh Street.

—The list of events for the race meet at Manhattan Beach on the 14th inst., is as follows: Class A—One-mile scratch and one-mile handicap. Professional—Quarter-mile scratch, flying start, and five-mile handicap.

—Capt. Frederick Van Sicklen of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be tendered a farewell dinner tonight by his clubmates, previous to his departure for Chicago, where he has accepted an important position.

—A movement is on foot in the South Brooklyn Wheelmen to organize a century club. Members desiring to join should send their names to Capt. R. L. Smith, 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

—Sanger, in speaking of the Manhattan Beach track on Saturday, said: "This track will never be what it should until a high fence is built to break the wind."

—Frank Waller, the professional six-day rider, while training at Manhattan Beach last week, fell, and as a result will probably be laid up for some time.

—Eugene Bofinger of the Riversides has not yet fully recovered from the fall he had at Manhattan Beach about a month ago.

NEW-YORKS WIN A GAME.

The Visitors "Quit" in the Game at the Polo Grounds—Burns Signed.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 13; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
Washington, 12; Baltimore, 5.
Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	54	36	.600
2—Pittsburg	50	35	.588
3—Baltimore	46	33	.582
4—Chicago	51	39	.567
5—Boston	45	35	.563
6—Cincinnati	45	38	.542
7—Brooklyn	44	38	.537
8—Philadelphia	43	38	.531
9—New-York	42	39	.519
10—Washington	28	48	.368
11—St. Louis	29	59	.330
12—Louisville	21	60	.259

The Brooklyns gave a fine exhibition of "quitting" in the baseball game with the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The latter started off with a rush, getting three runs in the first inning, and the Bridge Jumpers got discouraged and played miserable ball. The final score was 13 to 6.

It was New-York's day for revenge for those two defeats administered on Friday and Saturday, and with Rusie at the helm they just rubbed it in on the Brooklyns from start to finish. It did not require much of an effort to do this, though, for Capt. Griffin's men were "dead easy."

Gumbert, whose face is the color of a boiled lobster when he twirls this side of the bridge, officiated in the box for the visitors, and, as the local "rooters" predicted, his curves were touched up very prettily. Rusie, on the other hand, was worse than a Chinese puzzle to the opposing batsmen. His support, too, was good, and that tells the story very well, except it be added that the Brooklyns played a "rocky" game in the field.

Little Murphy cracked out a double when he opened the ball for the New-Yorks in the initial inning, and when it is told that Van Haltren and Davis "lined 'er out" for triplets, and that Capt. Davis whacked the sphere for a single, it is very easy to see how three earned runs came over the plate. The "fans" howled with glee at this, and prepared themselves for the good time that followed. The Brooklyns began their run-getting in the second inning, when three singles and a wild pitch yielded two runs. In the eighth the great Rusie eased up a bit, and they got four runs, but the Giants then had the game "cinched."

"Good Eye" Thomas Burns, who was released last Saturday by Brooklyn, was signed yesterday to play with the Giants. He will make his first appearance in a game with them at the Polo Grounds to-day, when the visiting club will be the Washingtons. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	3	4	0	1
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Tredway, rf	0	1	0	3	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Lach'ce, 1b	1	2	11	1	0
And'son, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	1	1	1	2
Bailey, c	2	0	1	3	0
Gumbert, p	2	2	1	2	0
Total	6	10	24	10	5

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf	2	2	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	2	2	0	0
V'n Ht'n, cf	1	3	0	0	0
Davis, 3b	2	2	1	3	0
Doyle, 1b	0	2	7	1	0
Stafford, 2b	0	2	3	1	1
Farrell, c	1	1	3	0	0
Ruste, p	0	1	3	0	1
Fuller, ss	3	0	3	3	0
Wilson, c	1	1	3	0	0
Total	13	15	27	10	1

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—6
New-York	3	0	1	6	1	0	2	0	.	—13

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Gumbert, 1; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Gumbert, 2; by Rusie, 4. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Griffin, (2,) Lachance, Corcoran, Murphy, (2,) Davis, (2,) Stafford. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Murphy, Wilson. Double play—Corcoran and Lachance. Wild pitches—Gumbert, 1; Rusie, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Burnham and Hunt.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	.	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 13; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Gardner and Merritt; Ehret and Miller. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	4	—12	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	—5

Called on account of darkness.

Base hits—Washington, 15; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Boyd and McGuire; Hoffer and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	1	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	.	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 15; Louisville, 5. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Inks, Zahner, and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

CONGRESS OF CHESS EXPERTS.

Opening Games of the International Tournament in England.

HASTINGS, England, Aug. 5.—The great tournament of the chess masters was opened in the Brassey Institute here at 12:30 o'clock to-day with an appropriate address by the Mayor of the town in the presence of a brilliant gathering.

The following are the players selected to take part in the tournament, they being the foremost players in the world:

America—W. Steinitz, Herr A. Albin, H. N. Pillsbury; Austria—G. Marco, C. Schlechter; Canada—W. H. K. Pollock; England—Herr Lasker, J. H. Blackburne, H. E. Bird, Amos Burn, I. Gunsberg, Jaimes Mason, V. Teichmann, S. Tinsley; France—E. Janowski; Germany—Dr. S. Tarrasch, C. von Bardeleben, J. Mieses, A. Walbrodt; Italy—Signor Vergani; Russia—M. I. Tschigorin and E. Schiffers.

Van Sennepin, the young Dutch player, is first reserve. There were thirty-eight names of players before the committee, but sixteen of them were declined, so as to allow of the play being kept within about four weeks. The time limit is fifteen moves an hour, which makes it impossible to play more than one round a day. The prizes are £150, £115, £85, £60, £40, £30, and £20, respectively. Consolation money, according to results, for non-winners, £5 for the best score against the prize winners by any non-winners, and for the player who first wins seven games.

After the opening speech lots were drawn for the pairs, who will play daily from 1 to 5 o'clock, when adjournments will be taken until evening, playing being resumed at 7 and continuing until 10 o'clock. Lasker says he is not strong, physically, but that he is, nevertheless, fit. Steinitz feels better than he has for years, and Tarrasch is the picture of health.

The first games were between Lasker and Marco, Steinitz and Vergani, and Tarrasch and Mason. Marco resigned to Lasker.

The other games resulted as follows:

Steinitz beat Vergani on the forty-first move.
Mieses beat Tinsley.

The game between Pollock and Schlechter resulted in a draw on the forty-first move.

Schiffers beat Gunsberg.

Bird beat Albin.

Von Bardeleben beat Burn.

The game between Blackburne and Janowski was adjourned.

Tschigorin beat Pillsbury in a splendid game of fifty-one moves.

Tarrasch, in his game against Mason, exceeded the time limit of fifteen moves an hour, and the game was awarded to Mason.

Walbrodt beat Teichmann.

The second round will be played to-morrow.

CLARUS WON AT LONG ODDS

A Bad Day for the Talent at the Brighton Beach Track.

YOUNG DWYER LOSES ON IMPERIAL

Doggett, Marshall, and Hugh Penny Saved the Faithful—Annie Bishop and Intermission Also Won.

Some 3,000 people went to Brighton Beach yesterday to see a moderate lot of races decided over a dead track.

The sport was far from exciting, as the horses were of a very moderate class as a whole. Backers of the favorites fared none too well. They got a body blow in the opening race when Clarus defeated Salonica, who was down as "one of the best watermelons ever cut at the beach." There was no meat in this watermelon, however, and Clarus, with 10 to 1 against him, won in a drive by a neck from the good thing.

Charley Dwyer and his friends got a bad turning down in the second race, for which they backed Imperial as a sure winner. Though Doggett rode him hard all the way, the colt had no speed, and failed to get any part of the money. Imposition was good enough to make a runaway race of it from the start.

Doggett and Marshall came to the rescue of the talent in the third and fourth races, though Santiago was about an even favorite with the latter in his race.

Hugh Penny had little more than an exercise gallop in the last race, as there was nothing in it good enough to make him extend himself. So he was at a prohibitive price in the speculation.

Details of the races, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given in these tables:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45. No bid for the winner.

1—Clarus, R. Bradley's ch. g., 4 years, by Hyder Ali-Clarissa, 107 pounds, $200.....(Keefe)
2—Salonica, Santa Anita Stable's b. m., aged, 105, $200.....(R. Doggett)
3—Warlike, W. H. Du Bois's b. g., 4, 108, $240..
.....(Hamilton)
4—Rose Howard, 6, 105.15—Jilt, 5, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
12—1..Clarus	3—1	20—1..Rose Howard.	4—1
4—5..Salonica	1—3	4—1..Jilt	1—1
4—1..Warlike	4—5		

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One-half mile. Time—0:49½. No bid for the winner.

1—Imposition, Henry Krause's b. f., by Tremont-Pretense, 94 pounds, $300....(O'Leary)
2—Article, J. J. McCafferty's ch. g., 106, $700..
.....(Reiff)
3—Buccaneer, J. M. Jeffcott's ch. c., 106½, $500..
.....(Penn)
4—Imperial, 109. 15—Cutlong, 94.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Imposition	3—5	1—2..Imperial	Out
4—1..Article	1—1	20—1..Cutlong	5—1
20—1..Buccaneer	5—1		

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Doggett, Oneck Stable's ch. c., by The Bard-Rosewood, 108 pounds.....(Doggett)
2—The Swain, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. c., 107.....(Penn)
3—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 107..(Keefe)
4—Sir John, 107. 15—Milwaukee, 107.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—5..Doggett	Out	20—1..Sir John	3—1
2—1..The Swain	1—1	50—1..Milwaukee	5—1
15—1..Golden Gate	2—1		

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5 years, by Voltigeur-Hard to Tell, 109 pounds, $500..
.....(R. Doggett)
2—Santiago, Santa Anita Stable's b. h., aged, 114, $1,500.....(Overton)
3—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c., 3, 91, $500..
.....(O'Leary)
4—Burgundy, 8, 89.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—5..Marshall	1—2	9—5..Mirage	1—2
8—5..Santiago	2—5	80—1..Burgundy	6—1

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for fillies and mares, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44. No bid for the winner.

1—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke, Sr.'s, b. m., 5 years, by Sir Modred-Kiss Me Quick, 108 pounds, $800.....(Heider)
2—Chiquita, Santa Anita Stable's ch. f., 3, 90, ...(Keefe)
3—Juanita, W. Jennings's br. f., 3, 85, $400..
.....(Johns)
4—Emma, 3, 92. 5—Roundelay, 4, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Annie Bishop	4—5	7—5..Emma	1—3
6—1..Chiquita	8—5	11—5..Roundelay	3—5
15—1..Juanita	3—1		

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¼.

1—Hugh Penny, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, 129 pounds.....(McCafferty)
2—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 5, 132.....(Camp)
3—Gold Dollar, J. Crilly & Co.'s ch. g., a, 129..
.....(Penn)

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—10..Hugh Penny	Out	20—1..Gold Dollar	7—5
8—1..Kinglet	2—5		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maidens, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Sir Tom	113	Sleepy Dick	105
Lancer	108	Humming Bird	99
Vision	107	Bowling Green	99
Ballinsloe	106		

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Half a mile.

Religion	117	Emotional	100
Gismonda	103	Shakespeare II	100
Yankee Doodle	102	Heretic	98
Annot Lyle	101	Yeoman	98

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Florence	106	Mendicant	101
Now or Never	106	Lady	101
Maggie K	101	Queen Bess	99

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Hugh Penny	126	Factotum	100
Speculation	106	Lord Hawkstone	95
Iola	102	Tartuffe	90
Ina	100		

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Captain T	106	Tinge	101
Gutta Percha	106	George Dixon	98
Appomattox	106	Claurece	96
Little Matt	102		

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Ameer	107	Lulu T	102
Factotum	107	Sir Dixon, Jr	96
Florinda	102	Buckeye	96

SARATOGA FAVORITES BEATEN.

But One Won a Race at the Springs Yesterday.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The card here to-day was a very fair one, and about 400 persons were present to see it decided. The weather was clear and warm, but the track was heavy and holding as a result of a rainstorm yesterday. It was a bad day for the backers of favorites, as in all but one event an outsider carried off the honors. The details:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; value $400, one and a half furlongs. Sinaloa III., 115 pounds, (Ballard,) 3 to 1, won; La Gallienne, 115, (Cochran,) 10 to 1, second; Amazement, 115, (Clayton,) 8 to 1, third. Taffeta, Devault, Peconic, Looram, Rhododendron, Torsden, and Torresdale also ran. Time—0:59.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; value $375. One mile. Anisette, 110 pounds, (Clayton,) 6 to 1, won; Too Much Johnson, 105, (Griffin,) 4 to 5, second; Cherry Stone, 108, (McClain,) 20 to 1, third. Halfling and Necedah also ran. Time—1:47.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; value $895. One mile and a sixteenth. Cass, 102 pounds, (Scott,) 4 to 1, won; Langdon, 104, (Clayton,) 5 to 1, second; Stonemason, 104, (Perkins,) 6 to 5, third. Rasper, Royal George, and Dungarven also ran. Time—1:54.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; value $375. Five furlongs. Argentine, 100 pounds, (McClain,) 3 to 5, won; The Winner, 101, (Clayton,) 7 to 5, second; Chugnut, 98, (Cochran,) 7 to 1, third. Bernardine and Granger (formerly Bon Soir) also ran. Time—1:04¾.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; value $375. Six furlongs. Mignoir, 110 pounds, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, won; Silk Gown, 105, (Perkins,) 6 to 1, second; Chesapeake, 107, (Midgeley,) 2 to 1, third. Nicolini and Bel Demonio also ran. Time—1:16.

The following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. St. Laurence and Pembrook, 106 pounds each; Beau Ideal, Midlo, and Runover, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Jack of Spades and Wernberg, 112 pounds each; Kapanga colt and Derfargilla, 107 each; Lady Diamond, 95; Annie Goodwin, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Hazlet and Merry Prince, 118 pounds each; Axiom, 115; Refugee and Ramiro, 108 each; Elusive and Lavienta, 105 each; King of Bohemia, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Maurice, 122 pounds; Kennell, 114; April Fool, 110; Halfling and All Over, 107 each; Lady Diamond, 106; Sufficient and Lucania, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Lake Shore, 114 pounds; Lord Nelson, 112; Kilkenny, 110; Darien, 101; Babe Murphy, 92; The Winner, 73.

THE CLOSE AT CLEVELAND.

Long-Drawn-Out Races Over—The Death of Penelope.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Aug. 5.—After a delay of three days the Grand Circuit programme was finally disposed of to-day. The 2:17 trot which had seven heats settled on Friday, and the 2:10 pace with three were the remnants.

During the wait the four-year-old Penelope, who had won the first two heats of the long race and was then drawn, succumbed to an attack of bronchitis and kidney trouble, which carried her off during Sunday night. She was a valuable young trotter owned by John Waters of Baltimore.

The pacers had the right of way this morning and the fourth heat found Ben D. in front, while Coleridge after chasing him to the home stretch gave it up. Another heat went to the chestnut stallion. In the next one Paul, who had been considered dangerous, lost a shoe and ran so far that he was disqualified. Ben D. had led to the home stretch when Direction rushed up and nailed him at the wire. The same pair had two more close finishes, both of which went to the black son of Director.

When the 2:17 trot was called Colonel Kuser continued to be the favorite, as he had been on Friday. He won the eighth heat in 2:12½, with nothing very dangerous. Then Cook and Colby were taken from behind Bravado and Kate Phallamont, George Saunders and Budd Doble being the respective substitutes. McCarthy sent Kuser to the half in 1:05, and this cost him the ninth heat and race. When Saunders came up with Bravado, the other stallion was all out, and a mile in 2:13½ was too much for him. Bravado's owner asked the judges not to punish his driver, and cheerfully paid Saunders $100, while a local pool buyer gave him $300 more.

From here the Grand Circuit goes on at Buffalo, whither the detained horsemen will hurry to-night.

Budd Doble has sold his brown stallion Prince Herschel, 2:13, to the brothers George of Bologna. The price is private, and it is understood that the trotter will be used for breeding in his new home.

The summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Bravado, blk. s., by Kentucky Wilkes-Alicia, by Messenger Duroc, (Cook and Saunders)	8	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	
Colonel Kuser, br. s., by Stranger, (McCarthy)	11	11	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	
Kate Phallamont, b. m., by Phallamont, (Colby and Doble)	10	5	10	2	1	1	3	3	3	
Lee Simmons, b. s., (Payne)	2	3	13	8	4	5	4	4		
Marston C., b. c., (Hyde)	13	10	7	3	8	5	4	dr		
Penelope, b. m., (Mc-Ewen, (Meginnes)	1	1	3	10	9	dr				
Fascination, b. g., (Smith)	3	4	5	11	7	dr				
Peterine, b. m., (Hayes)	4	6	4	5	6	dr				
Nelly A., b. m., (Hudson)	9	12	6	4	5	dr				
Freeland, b. g., (Miller)	12	13	8	9	dis					
Mayflower, b. m., (Vanmeter)	7	8	11	7	dr					
Don L., b. g., (Hills)	5	7	12	dr						
Quality, b. m., (Andrews)	6	9	9	dr						

Time—2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:13½; 2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:12½; 2:13½.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse, $3,000.

Direction, blk. s., by Director-Lulu Wilkes, by George Wilkes, (Oldham)	3	3	10	6	5	1	1	1		
Ben D., ch. s., by Clipper, (W. Laird)	10	2	2	1	1	2	2	2		
Coleridge, b. s., by C. F. Clay, (Custer)	1	1	3	3	4	4	5	5		
Guinette, b. g., (Kenney)	4	8	5	5	3	3	4	4		
Susie G., b. m., (Higbee)	7	6	4	7	6	5	3	3		
Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet, (McCarthy)	9	5	1	4	3	dis				
Atlantic King, blk. s., (Bogash)	11	10	11	2	dis					
Dolly Spanker, blk. f., (Slimm)	5	9	7	dr						
Moonstone, blk. m., (Geers)	8	8	5	dr						
W. W. P., ch. g., (Tomlin)	6	7	9	dr						
Ethel A., g. f., (Conley)	12	11	6	dr						
Dudley, b. s., (McDowell)	4	dis								
Jo He, ch. g., (Sims)	dis									

Time—2:05¾; 2:06¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¼; 2:07½; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:11½.

Fast Miles at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 5.—The harness races here to-day were concluded with these results:

Two-Year-Old Trotters, 2:50 Class—Purse $1,000.

Wiggins, b. c., by Aberdeen, (Thomas)	1	1								
Bel Esprit, b. c., (Fuller)	2	4								
Axmaid, blk. f., (Young)	4	2								
Baroness Marguerite, b. f., (Highnite)	3	3								
E. C. A., b. m., (Kline)	dis									

Time—2:24½; 2:27.

2:35 Trot—Purse $1,000.

Jimmie Hague, b. g., pedigree untraced, (Whitney)	1	1								
Dentine, b. g., (Thomas)	2	2	2							
Fannie Holman, b. m., (Brewer)	3	3	3							
Turquoise, b. m., (C. C. Fuller)	4	4	4							
Lena B., b. m., (

INVESTIGATORS GET NO SATISFACTION

Mr. Holmes Gives Assembly Committee No Valuable Information.

The investigation into the affairs of the Charities Department of Kings County prior to the present administration by the Assembly sub-committee was resumed yesterday after a week's intermission, and Hugo Hirsh again took up the examination of witnesses. The committee met in the Brooklyn City Court room.

Alanson E. Hallock, a wagon maker of Smithtown, L. I., testified that he sold a wagon to Commissioner Gott for $[illegible], for which he received the Commissioner's personal check. He also said he sold a milk wagon to the county farm.

Mr. Hirsh next called James H. Holmes, a liquor dealer of 680 Broadway, Brooklyn, who was connected with the firm of Newman & Co., which obtained the contracts for furnishing goods to the Charities Department under the class specifications.

Mr. Holmes said he invested $1,500 in the concern, and that he trusted Mr. Newman implicitly. He said he drew from it, in profits, about $5,000 between 1890 and 1893. He said the books of the firm were burned because they were burdening up his place and were of no use. Mr. Newman did not tell him it would be a good thing to destroy the books, as a committee was going to investigate the matter of contracts.

Mr. Holmes said his wife had some property which she inherited, and refused to give any information regarding it, except to say that she was still drawing an income from the investment in which it was.

"Did any of your wife's money," asked Mr. Hirsh, "come from the profits of the liquor business or contracting businesses?"

"It is none of the business of the public," said Mr. Holmes.

"It's the public's business to learn whether the county has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, isn't it?"

"It's a healthy thing for the public to know."

"If Mr. Newman was a party to this sort of thing, wouldn't it be right to know it?"

"Yes, and if that's true he ought to go to State prison."

"We'll take care of that part of the business."

"I hope so, if it doesn't turn out a farce."

"Mr. Holmes," said Mr. Hirsh, "if I could not find out the information I require from you in some other way I could send you to jail, but I can find it out some other way."

"Yes, Sir," said Holmes, as cheerfully as ever.

Holmes testified that, with Mr. Newman, he owned thirty-six lots in Flatbush now worth $18,000. They were brought from Jacob Worth, and not with the profits of the contracting firm. He paid $1,500 from money drawn from the Williamsburg Savings Bank—his wife's money. The property, however, he said, was in his name.

"I thought you had money only in two banks?"

"Oh, I've got money all over, counselor."

"And money in any more banks?"

"No."

"Then you haven't money all over?"

"Well, not quite all over."

He said he owns 271 North Sixth Street, where he lives. It is worth $6,500. He also, with Newman, owns a house at Howard Avenue and Mason Street, worth $20,000. His wife owns a house on North Sixth Street. He said that Newman & Co. were awarded a contract only last week by the present Commissioners.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

YOUNG THIEVES IN GERMANY

Great Increase in Number of Criminals Reported in Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—"The interdependence of criminality" in Germany is the subject of an interesting dispatch to the State Department by Louis Stern, commercial agent at Bamburg. Assuming the power of forecasting to be established upon the basis of statistics at the command of the officials, Mr. Stern says the future of the German Empire is anything but reassuring. Criminality among the young, especially of a serious class of misdemeanors, is shown by the reports of the Imperial Bureau of Statistics to be widespread and growing in extent.

The crimes most frequently committed by youthful persons are, it is well known, such as have for their object the acquisition of personal property, classified as theft; whereas only 25 per cent. of the adult criminals sentenced in Germany in 1810 were convicted of theft, 47 per cent. of the minors between fifteen and eighteen years of age and 68 per cent. of those between twelve and fifteen years were adjudged guilty of that crime.

Seeking for the causes of this growing prevalence of crime since 1885, Mr. Stern says he finds it to be due to overproduction, which was the natural result of the material increase in German tariff duties in 1878-9, and which has made the position of a disturbing factor until the present moment.

Another important factor worthy of consideration is the proportion of children engaged in trade. Reports of the Factory Inspectors for Berlin and Hamburg show that criminality among the young people increased during the periods of depression when employment for them could not be found. It is a quite well ascertained fact, Mr. Stern says in conclusion, that these same conditions also prevail to a greater or less extent in England, France, and Spain.

A Duel of Mafia Members.

From The London Daily News.

In Palermo, the other day, one Crimondo and a man named Palazzolo, two notorious members of the Mafia, challenged each other to fight with daggers. The duel was proceeding when the son of Palazzolo sprang upon Crimondo and plunged a dagger into his back. Crimondo fell to the earth in a dying state. Palazzolo, with a scornful remark, tossed his dagger to the prostrate man. At that juncture a stroke from an axe smote Palazzolo from behind, and he fell dead beside the body of his antagonist. Crimondo's nephew, who had hastened to the spot to avenge his uncle's death, had delivered that deadful blow. The two murderers fled, and it is thought they will now go to swell the ranks of the marauders infesting the outlying districts and lead the life of brigands.

Minister Ransom in Washington.

From The Washington Post.

Ex-Senator Ransom of North Carolina, United States Minister to Mexico, is in Washington. He has improved considerably in health, his sojourn in the mountains of the Old North State having proved a most decided benefit. He has not decided on any definite date for returning to his post of duty, and said that the date of his return would depend altogether on the state of his health. He reports fine crops in North Carolina, with the exception of cotton, which is not very promising.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

A party will leave New-York in September for a Grand Tour of Sixty-six Days to

THE YELLOWSTONE AND CALIFORNIA.

The trip will include a week in the National Park, ample stops at Seattle, Victoria, Tacoma, and Portland, the picturesque Shasta Route, and extended visits to San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, &c., returning via Colorado.

Twenty Summer Trips of Eight to Twenty-One Days to the Principal Resorts of New-England, New-York, and Canada.
Tour to Hawaii, Japan, and China in August and September.
Tour to the Yellowstone Park in September.
Annual Winter Trips to California each month or oftener. First party leaves in January.
Twelve Tours to Europe.
Tours to Mexico and California.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning whether to Europe, Japan, Summer, or Winter tour is desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.
5:30, 6:40, 8:00, 9:25, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:30, 3:00, 3:15 P. M., 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., 5:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

NEW SHORT LINE.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
TERMINUS OF ELEVATED, BROOKLYN, ROUND TRIP BUILDING ELEVATED
Leave hourly from 9 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:30 to 11:30 P. M.
LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 25 cents.
Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave foot 34th St., E. R., 6:20, 9:20, 10:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER, FOOT OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
SWEET'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
PIER (NEW NO. 1) N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, New Iron Pier, foot of Brooklyn Bridge, 10:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:25, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track numbers of the Elevated Railroads.
East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., foot of Brooklyn Bridge, 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

GLEN ISLAND
THE WONDERLAND GROUNDS!
A delightful sail on fast-running steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, flowers and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie. Magnificent array mammoth aquarium. Grand pavilion. Free dancing. Glen Island Comic Dancers and Specialists. The Dairy Farm. Bowling alleys, fishing, boating & bathing.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt st., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:00, 3:15 P. M., 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.
Pier 8, N. R., 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Fort Hamilton, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Glen Island, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15

GOLFERS AT THE LINKS

Lenox Cottagers Defy a Rather High Temperature.

NEW CLUBHOUSE THROWN OPEN

A Series of Dinners in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Adams—Mrs. Turnure's Luncheon—Distinguished Arrivals.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—The mercury today has reached 78° in the shade, which is the highest in about a week. This, however, did not prevent the lovers of golf from going down to the links. Among those who were there and went round today were S. Parkman Shaw, the champion of the Lenox Club; J. Searle Barclay, Jr., John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heridia, Jameson Cotting, and James Barnes.

Prof. Honeyman, who has charge of the grounds, and who will play with the experts in September, was present and busy teaching the young women how to make the strokes so they would not hit their ball too near the heel or toe. Among the young women on the grounds to-day were Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Ives, and Miss Barlow.

The links are in splendid condition. J. Egmont Schermerhorn has just had completed a clubhouse with a piazza looking toward the northwest, which overlooks almost the entire two miles and a quarter of the links. This clubhouse was open for the first time to-day and the members of the club were delighted with it. It stands on an eminence which gives a beautiful view of the mountains and hills beyond the grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Adams, who have been visiting Mrs. William B. Bacon, will return to Tuxedo to-morrow. Mrs. Adams is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, and her wedding was a great social event here about two years ago. Several dinner parties in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been given in Lenox, the last one by Mrs. Bacon, where there were about a dozen covers.

A luncheon was given to-day by Mrs. Turnure for her special young women friends. Among those present were Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Barlow, and Miss Ives.

John E. Parsons had four fine horses added to his stables to-day. They are from Canada. Two of them are cobs and the other two large bays for a victoria.

J. Woodward Haven, who has recently returned from Europe, will remain here until the other members of the Haven family return from the seashore.

David W. Bishop, Jr., who has been in Egypt and Europe for a year, has returned to Lenox, and is the guest of Mrs. Joseph Whitney at Pleasant Cottage. The other members of the Bishop family have just visited the Land of the Midnight Sun, and are not expected on this side for some time.

MANY DINNERS AT NEWPORT.

Cottagers Entertain Yachtsmen and the Yachtsmen Reciprocate.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—There were many small dinners at the cottages to-night at which yachtsmen were entertained. There were several small dinners aboard the steam yachts. Mrs. J. H. Beekman and Mrs. Alexander Barret gave the largest cottage entertainments to-night.

There was an interesting practice game of polo to-day preparatory to next week's tournament. The victorious blues were August Belmont, W. K. Thorn, Bronson Winthrop, and I. Townsend Burden, Jr. The yellows were W. E. Eustis, Reginald Brooks, Moses Taylor, and Max Norman. After a time the teams were changed about. The field has been put in good condition for next week's play.

The corporation of the Newport Casino held the first of its two annual meetings to-day. A large number of shares was represented. Christopher C. Baldwin, Samuel F. Barger, Thomas F. Cushing, and William R. Travers were re-elected to the Board of Governors for four years. No other business was transacted. The second and more important of the annual meetings will be held Aug. 19.

There are fifty-five subscribers to the Casino ball up to to-night, each for five tickets at $5 each. To-day's subscribers were Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, William H. Osgood, Victor Sorchan, M. Orme Wilson, John J. Wysong, and S. Witney Warren.

Secretary Herbert left to-day by rail for Gray Gables. He will return to-morrow. Several dinners will be given in his honor late this week. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis closed their villa to-day, intending to sail for Europe Wednesday to visit Lady Terrance Blackivor, Mr. Davis's daugnter, in Paris.

Arrivals at the cottages to-day from New-York were Stanley Mortimer, visiting Perry Belmont; Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, visiting Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bradley and Miss Isabelle Todd, visiting Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason; Miss Peabody, visiting Mrs. J. J. Watts Kearney. Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Brinley of Colorado Springs are visiting Mrs. Francis Brinley.

The arrivals to-day included Matthew Astor Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Cecil Barret, Benjamin Nelson, Ernest Staples, Albert D. Willing, Richard Gardner, Miss M. B. Gardner, Miss Alma F. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, Mrs. C. E. Quincy, Mrs. G. R. Minor, Miss Minor, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Marion Pomeroy, J. A. Tobin, H. Bacon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Osborne, Miss Roberts Ruggles, Miss Clara E. Loughlin, Miss Mabelle Thorne, James W. Thorne, Chicago; James Bennet Forsythe, W. A. Swan, J. Edwin Swan, C. N. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren, E. R. Lamson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunt, Port Chester, N. Y.; Fred K. Dennison, F. M. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly F. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Youlden, John Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Whipple, Mrs. M. A. Lowery, J. Z. Little, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. James Dickerson, F. S. Bishop, Hartford; E. H. Sisson, Tenafly, N. J.; Mrs. E. L. Blyth Gager, Ethel Davidson, Buffalo; Mrs. James H. Andrews, Akron, Ohio; A. P. Richardson, V. Richardson, Dr. A. B. Talbot, Philadelphia; George M. Randall, Oceanside, Brooklyn; D. S. Talbot, West Chester, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Francot, Auburn, N. Y.

Charles L. Perison is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

The following registered at the Casino today: Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Alfred Poey, Matthew Astor Wilks, Cecil Barret, George Griswold, (2d,) Chester Hubbard, New-York; Charles L. Perison, E. R. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Charles Briggs, Miss Grace Briggs, Boston; Prince Loewenstein, Berlin; Miss Lydia Eustis, W. E. Eustis, Miss Eustis, Washington.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include George H. Fowler, George W. Ward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William P. Small, Mrs. W. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Barstow, Miss Barstow, Miss Newton, Miss Wistar, Miss A. C. Wistar, Miss Edith Wistar, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Strawbridge, Germantown; Mrs. Washburn Maynard, Edward Maynard, Washington; W. R. Washburn, W. N. Davey, Orange; Harry C. Barclay, George W. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Koons, Robert W. Koons, B. H. Brewster Koons, John S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp and family, Philadelphia; George S. Otis, Miss Otis, J. S. Browning.

Scores attended the Casino hop to-night. It was cool, and nearly all participated in the dancing. The gowns were unusually elaborate. Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, who accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, wore green silk, covered with a figured design in old rose. Miss Grace Wilson wore pink silk, with large puffed sleeves of pink chiffon, spangled with gold. Miss Daisy Post wore a pearl-colored satin dress, with steel trimmings. Mrs. William F. Burden was attired in an elaborate gown of light figured silk, with pink velvet sleeves and trimmings. She wore both diamonds and pearls.

Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Evelyn Burden, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Rook, Lieut. J. C. Brooks, United States Navy; Mrs. Brooks, H. D. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Beverly Robinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Commander C. H. Stockton, United States Navy; Mrs. Stockton, J. C. Gray, Jr., H. G. Gray, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Edgar Scott, Mrs. Gertrude C. V. Hamilton, Capt. Nicolas Ludlow, United States Navy, and Miss Ludlow.

Mrs. George W. Wales, Miss Norah Chadwick, Mrs. Frank Emmons, Count Sierstorpff, H. R. Taylor, Moses Taylor, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Miss Grace Wilson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Beach, Miss Hattie Gammell, Miss Post, Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. George H. Norman, the Misses Blight, Atherton Blight, Lieut. W. W. Hart, United States Army; P. H. Duryea, the Misses Whitehouse, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. A. L. Mason, Miss Mason, James Otis, William Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Phillip Kearney, H. R. Wintirop, Mrs. S. T. Swan, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Cecil Barret, Miss Barret.

W. Watts Sherman, Miss Sherman, Max Agassiz, Maxwell Norman, Miss Mabel Norman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Ogden Codman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, B. L. Cotteno, H. B. Tompkins, Commander Edwin Longnecker, United States Navy; Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Henry Clews, Jr., Stewart M. Brice, Lord Westmeath, Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Beale, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Garrison, Miss Bradhurst, Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Cambridge Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot.

A BAR HARBOR PARTY.

Was to be a Sailing Party—Turned Out a Dance.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 5.—A long-planned sailing party, for which elaborate preparations had been made, was postponed this evening on account of the inclemency of the weather. Mrs. Potter Palmer had sent out over 100 invitations to her friends, and the affair gave promise of being a most enjoyable one. When it was found that the heavy mist which hung over the bay rendered the sail inadvisable, hasty arrangements were made, and the party was taken to the Kebo Valley Club, there to spend the evening in dancing. A supper was served about midnight.

Among those present were Miss Julia Dent Grant, the niece of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and the young lady in whose honor the function was given; Honori Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., the Misses Morton, the Misses Hall, the Misses Knowlton, Miss Hinkle, Miss Keyser, Miss Stokes, Miss Ethel Stokes, Miss Cole, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Barney, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Neisser, Mavroyeni Bey, Alfred Le Ghait, Raymond Le Ghait, Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Count Szechenyi Mr. Honori, Comte Buisseret, Charles T. Garland, Miss Louise Garland, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Whittier, Miss Lockwood, Victor L. Drew, William Drew, Nathaniel Reynal, Robert Graham, Phoenix Ingraham, Robert Emmett, and M. Vogel.

The handicap pool tournament has become quite exciting. The players are quite evenly matched, and the finals, which will be played to-morrow, will be very hotly contested. The winners to-day were the Misses Andrews, three sisters from Cleveland, Ohio, who are exceptionally fine players. Miss L. Andrews defeated Mr. Colby, Mr. Gillette defeated Mr. Norcross, Mr. Cobb defeated Mr. Pike, Mr. Hutchison defeated Mr. Todd, Miss Belle Andrews defeated Mr. Denny. In the finals of the day, the winners were Miss M. Andrews, Miss L. Andrews, Mr. Cobb, and Miss Andrews. These will play to-morrow for the championship of the hotel.

It has been quite a big day for small informal dinners, among the entertainers being Mrs. Henry Livingston Lee, John Di Zerega of New-York, Mrs. Richard Gamble of New-York, Thomas Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop of New-York, and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia.

There was a large ball given here this evening at one of the prominent hotels. A great many society people were in attendance, including Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, Miss Mary D. Scott, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Maizie Sturgis, Edgar L. Scott, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Morton, Miss Helen Morton, Miss Helen Sanders, George C. Thompson, George Pendleton Bowler, John R. Newbold, Miss Bickley, Miss Riddle, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, Miss Douglass Quarrier, Joseph Harriman W. C. Hall, George T. Newhall, William Rauch, Mr. Ruggles, H. O. Bull, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Winslow, William Laimbeer, J. Alfred Townsend, J. R. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Miss Torfouver, Miss Knowlton, Miss Codman Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hungerford, Miss Hungerford, Mrs. Henry Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Carhart, R. B. Remigton, George Jenkins, and Wilkins Carr.

BUSY DAYS AT SARATOGA.

Close of the Shakespearean Festival—The Coming Floral Fete.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Rose Coghlan has left for California, where she will play a seven weeks' engagement.

Prof. H. A. Wood of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, spoke on "Slum Work" in the Gospel tent to-night.

The September floral fête committees were made public to-day. The Chairmen include W. A. Pierson, Franklin W. Smith, Willard Lester, W. B. Heustis, T. T. Tefft, R. M. Breeze, G. A. Farnham, E. H. Kane, M. S. Frothingham, C. H. Sturgess, Mrs. Murray Shoemaker, T. R. Kneil, W. B. Millerman, and La Monte Waldron.

Senator Cantor passed Sunday as the guest of ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan at his cottage on Circular Street. Both aver there was no politics in the visit.

More dinner parties were given at the Saratoga Lake road houses yesterday and to-day than on any previous two days of which there is a record.

Dr. John A. Moore of New-York City, brought here to answer the charge of failing to support his family, has been discharged. He pleaded poverty. Dr. Moore has instituted divorce proceedings.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, was expected here to-day, but failed to arrive.

The third annual Shakespearean lawn festival was continued at the Grand Union Hotel this evening. The weather was of the superb August type, and could not have been improved upon.

The children's carnival took place this afternoon, and the annual event was enjoyed by a small army of handsomely attired little people. It began at 4 o'clock and lasted a couple of hours. The parents and friends of the bright young exuberants to the number of fully 1,500 were interested spectators of the brilliant scene on the dancing platform, which was situated on the lawn and arched by the spreading branches of the lofty elms.

The very successful festival concluded to-night with a Shakespearean ball, which was participated in by fully 2,000 ladies and gentlemen. The spacious grounds were rendered additionally attractive by a wealth of artistic decorations and colored lamps, while the star-cospired dancing pavilion was brilliantly illuminated by arc lights. Dancing began about 8:30 o'clock, and continued till after midnight.

Among those who appeared in the Shakespearean characters were the following: Desdemona, Miss Lillian Jewett, Buffalo; Romeo, C. H. Vanarnam, Troy; Juliet, Miss Helen Selover, New-York City; Benedict, W. Hawkey, Buffalo; Katherine, Miss Harriett Whitehead, New-York City; Henry VIII, Fred P. McNair, Saratoga Springs; Beatrice, Miss Belle Dunham, New-York City; Paris, Fred M. Waterbury, Saratoga Springs; Ophelia, Miss Bereher, Ballston Spa; Lady Anne, Miss Dorothy Sheehy, Saratoga Springs; Jacques, George E. Fish, Saratoga Springs; Cleopatra, Miss Lisa Thayer, Saratoga Springs; Cassius, D. Valenaunt Denell, Saratoga Springs; Jessica, Miss Clara Lewis, Canajoharie; Lancelot, L. Strout, Ballston Spa; Mistress Ford, Miss Lizzie Ingham, Saratoga Springs; Hamlet, Frank A. Bird, Saratoga Springs; Viola, Miss Maria Ball, Ballston Spa; Orlando, C. C. McCready, Ballston Spa; Lady Capulet, Miss A. Medbery, Ballston Spa; Malvolio, Harry J. Olmstead, Saratoga Springs; Rosalind, Miss Annie Ritchie, Saratoga Springs; Petruchio, Hiram C. Todd, Saratoga Springs.

The opera of "Dorothy" was the Convention Hall attraction to-night.

The American Legion of Honor, of which J. D. Krutzcrook of New-York City is Grand Commander, will begin its biennial session at Congress Hall to-morrow morning. About half of the 350 delegates have arrived.

ENJOYED THE SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Musical Treats for the Guests of Richfield Springs Hotels.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The sacred concerts at the Spring House and Earlington Hotel last evening drew large audiences. The singing of Riccards Ricci and Mme. Ricci at the Earlington, and of Miss Boese, Miss Blumenberry, and Purdon Robinson at the Spring House, was thoroughly enjoyed.

The showers of Saturday and Sunday evenings caused the roads to be in the finest condition possible to-day, and everybody able to ride took advantage of the beautiful weather to go out for a drive. The echoes of the tally-ho bugles resounded through the fields, to the evident enjoyment of the farmer and hired man, and if the bugles had driven away the grasshoppers their happiness would have been complete.

The magnificent weather and the good reputation of the Oxford Baseball Club drew a large attendance to witness the game played on the Richfield grounds this afternoon. The features of the game were the battery work of Lewis and Listage and the fine playing of the whole Richfield team. The Oxfords also did well—in fact much better than the score indicates—but their inability to bat Lewis at critical moments caused their defeat. The game resulted 10 to 1 in favor of the Richfield team.

Among the late arrivals at the Earlington from New-York are: Theodore Fitzsimmons, John V. Oakley, Miss W. Bultman, Miss E. A. Rineg, Henry D. Bultman, William F. Reilly, H. J. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. George Starr, Mrs. D. A. Peters, P. E. Preturi, Mrs. Preturi, Miss E. Preturi, and A. T. Tiernan. At the Spring House the arrivals include C. R. Bands, C. S. Ransom, R. A. Gault, New-York; Miss W. F. Halstead, Scranton, Penn.

Great Rush to Alexandria Bay.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 5.—Warner Miller, Mrs. Miller, and Miss Bessie Miller arrived here this evening.

The weather is delightful, and tourists and resort visitors are flocking hither in swarms.

The Thousand Island Club will build a new clubhouse this Winter, and will have a dock that will permit the lying there of pleasure craft from New-York and other salt-water ports. The scheme advanced by W. C. Browning and other New-York members of the Thousand Island Club looks to making Alexandria Bay a desirable place for owners of salt-water pleasure boats to visit with their craft. A plan has been suggested which provides for the removal of the old shipping and dock property now fronting the later and the planting thereon of a grove of trees, with a handsome clubhouse on a slight elevation overlooking the river. This plan would make Alexandria Bay the most beautiful spot on the river.

The arrivals for the day included these New-Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Barnes, C. A. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. James Arthur, Miss Florence Arthur, Master Willie Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Persin, Herbert L. Stone, Russell W. Bellows, Miss Dupuy. These arrived from Brooklyn: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Olding, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Olney, Miss Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Walbridge, Miss Edith Walbridge.

A FINE DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

The Town Full of Visitors Waiting for the Opening of the Horse Show.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5.—Another beautiful day was enjoyed by the hotel and cottage guests at this resort to-day. Nearly all who arrived Saturday and yesterday are still here, waiting patiently for Thursday, the opening date of the open-air horse show, for which elaborate preparations are being made.

The gentlemen guests at the Brighton Hotel, numbering over 100, went deep-sea fishing to-day. They started early and returned late, but did not come back with the usual fishermen's luck. It is said that Proprietor Leland has enough fish on hand to last his guests during the week.

The guests at the Brighton this evening enjoyed the regular Monday hop. A number of invited friends were present.

Mrs. John Havens of New-York is making extensive preparations to entertain a party of friends to-morrow at a card party at the Brighton Hotel, where she is passing the Summer.

J. C. Reynolds and family of St. Louis, Mo., arrived here to-day. They are guests at the Brighton Hotel. Mrs. Herbert King and daughter, Miss Florence King, of Cleveland, Ohio, also arrived at the same house, and will remain for the rest of the season.

L. C. Weir, who has been in Europe, arrived at Monmouth Beach yesterday, where he will spend the remainder of the season.

At Seabright the golf craze is "all the go"; at Hollywood, West End, and Elberon it is the horse show, while at pretty Norwood Park the invitation tennis tournament, which was begun this afternoon, will be the attraction this week.

Edward Kelly, son of Eugene Kelly of New-York, has given a handsome wheel to the managers of the fair which is being held for the benefit of the Church of the Precious Blood, at Monmouth Beach.

R. T. McDonald of New-York, who is summering in Europe, owns a handsome villa on the Rumson Road, Seabright. While the occupants of the cottage were at church yesterday, the barn, complete in every detail, caught fire, and was burned. The coachman and family, who occupied the second story as a dwelling apartment, lost all their effects in the ruins.

The new trolley line has its attractions for cottagers summering between Deal Beach and Asbury Park, who, by scores, visit Elberon daily to get glimpses of the Francklin cottage, where Garfield breathed his last, and the Gen. Grant cottage, now owned by E. A. Price of New-York. In nearly every instance the Grant cottage is passed by unrecognized, due to its having been remodeled a year ago, which has completely changed its original look. The Garfield cottage is always recognized.

PROVED IT WITH CHARRED WOOD

Capt. Trotter of the Indra Saw a Burning Boat in the Bay Last Thursday Night.

Capt. T. Trotter commands the steamship Indra, a British tramp which arrived in port a few days ago. The Indra anchored in the stream off Liberty Island while Capt. Trotter communicated with the agents as to where the craft would dock.

The Captain asserts that on Thursday night he witnessed the burning of a small steamer whose name he made out to be the Refuge. The boat, he said, was heading up the bay, apparently bound for New-York from some point on Staten Island. The hour was midnight. The wind was southwest, and as the course of the flaming craft lay just to leeward of the steamship, he ordered the cable made ready for slipping, in case the burning boat came near enough to endanger the Indra.

The boat suddenly swerved to port, he says, and a few minutes later was beached on the Jersey flats. He noticed a boat with two men in it keeping close to the vessel. He could see no one on board the burning boat, and concluded that the smaller craft contained the crew.

Capt. Trotter told all this to a number of skeptics in the Maritime Exchange yesterday. When he found his hearers doubted, he went on board his ship, had one of his small boats manned, and a few hours later appeared at the Maritime Exchange with evidence of his story—a bit of charred timber.

The burned boat is described by Capt. Trotter as being about 14 tons burden. Her name, the Refuge, he says, he could plainly distinguish.

Gov. McKinley and the A. P. A.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is something curious about the correspondence alleged to have taken place between James McMahon of South Boston and Gov. McKinley of Ohio. As stated in the papers, Mr. McMahon wrote to the Buckeye statesman to ascertain if he was, as the Rev. Dr. Brady declared, an A. P. A., and Gov. McKinley, under date of "15th June, 1894," (thirteen months before the letter to which he replied was written,) says, through his private secretary, that he is not a member of the A. P. A., and never has been. One of the morning papers seeks to correct what it considers a typographical error in the date of the Governor's letter, and so changes it to "15th July, 1895"; but this was six days before Dr. Brady delivered the sermon which we are told induced Mr. McMahon to write to Gov. McKinley. We are inclined to the opinion that the date, "15th June, 1894," is the correct one, and that the only mistake in connection with the letter's publication at this time is in the assumption of some news collector that it was received in reply to a letter written since the delivery of Dr. Brady's discourse. It would appear, therefore, that Gov. McKinley was not an A. P. A. in June, 1894, whatever he may be now. Dr. Brady extols him as a member of the order. Does Dr. Brady speak as one having authority, or only as one of the scribes who are not so eager for the truth as for a sensation?

Wallace Macfarlane's Father Dead.

United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane received news from Montreal on Sunday of the death of his father, and he at once started for Canada.

Mr. Macfarlane's father was over eighty years old. He was formerly a merchant in St. Johns, N. B., but retired from business a year ago and made his home in Montreal with his daughter.

Run Over by a Mail Wagon.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—Annie Stelman, three years old, was run over this evening by a United States mail wagon while playing front of her home. Her head was badly cut and the shock caused concussion of the brain, from which she will probably die. The driver, William Mallon, is held to await the result.

PENANCE ON THE BRIDGE

Passengers Had to Plod the Roadway or Be Packed in Three-Car Trains.

ONLY ONE IN SIXTEEN COULD RIDE

Four-Car Cable Trains Not Running Until the Rush Back to Brooklyn in the Afternoon Was Nearly Over.

Discomfort assumed a concrete form yesterday to those who had to cross the Brooklyn Bridge.

In order to change the grade at the New-York terminus, the bridge authorities closed the car traffic at midnight Saturday, with the intention of resuming it yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. When the multitudes who sleep in Brooklyn and work in New-York began to mass on the platform at the Brooklyn end of the bridge yesterday morning they found the engineers who were making the alterations had not been able to keep their promise.

Instead of four-car trains every minute and a quarter, three-car trains were run every fifteen minutes. By a simple calculation it will be seen that accommodation was provided for only one of every sixteen passengers who crowd the cars during commission hours every morning.

If this one passenger was very strong or very lucky, and did not mind waiting for two or three trains—that was half or three quarters of an hour under the schedule adopted—he or she finally reached New-York some time. The path to the car gates was more like a maul at a football match than anything else. It was elbow, scuffle, push, shove, and land on a car step. Then it was rough massage treatment from all the other human herrings who had previously been packed in the box.

In order that the Brooklynites might lose none of the beauties of this arrangement, as soon as three cars were filled to the bursting point they were switched into the new terminal yard to wait for the arrival of the next train from New-York. That nothing might be wanting to fill the cup of their woe to overflowing, the sun blazed fiercely forth about this time, and heated the human mass up to the sweltering point.

When at length the road to New-York was clear two of the wheezy little engines pulled and pushed their three cars of human freight across the East River. The dumping ground selected was in the midst of the swamp district, about 300 yards from the usual stopping place. There the passengers had to walk the plank in single file from the north track down to the adjoining roadway.

Only one more act of penance for living in Brooklyn remained to be performed. The 300 yards of roadway which remained to be traversed is paved with granite as worn at the edges until they are as sharp as petrified kidneys. The gentle race of clerks who usually wear thin-soled shoes rambled and stumbled over the stones as if they had had peas in their shoes. At last the dreadful journey was completed and the sidewalks of New-York felt like velvet pile carpets to the hot, tired, ill-tempered, and sorely afflicted residents of Brooklyn.

This is an epitome of the experiences of those who were able to get into the cars. There were others who suddenly discovered that their livers needed exercise, and they took their two doses of granite pavement on the north roadway. Enough went by the ferries to crowd the boats to the guards under five minutes' headway. They were regarded as intruders by the regular ferry commuters, who trampled unceremoniously upon foreign feet, and had their own trampled on in turn. Finally, about 11 o'clock, the commission traffic ceased, and the midday exchange of women who live in New-York and go to Brooklyn for bargains and of women who live in Brooklyn and come to New-York to do their shopping began.

Meanwhile the engineers and the force under them were working with might and main at the New-York terminus to complete the temporary structure in time for the return tide to Brooklyn due in the afternoon. Their failure to have the work done at the time appointed was blamed on a convenient thunderstorm, which gave them an excuse to stop work on Sunday for several hours. While the interruption due to the thunderstorm may have lasted three hours, the delay in getting the structure ready for the public accommodation lasted fully twelve hours.

From 3 o'clock on the new structure was to be in working order in just another half hour. But the half hours passed and the Brooklyn home tide began to flow and flow until it had reached its height and had begun to subside before the first train backed down to the new station.

The ticket sellers were ranged along the north roadway, like bookmakers at a race course, yelling: "Buy your tickets here for the cars! Buy your tickets here for the cars!" The returning crowd, untaught by their morning experience, ascended the steps from City Hall Park and pressed forward to the old passageway, which they found a cul-de-sac, stopped with some boards and a policeman.

The women who sought this entrance were much blinder than the men. In sweet and sour unconsciousness they advanced until the policeman got a point-blank shot at their right ears with his stereotyped cry: "Down stairs, leddy!"

Some affected unconcern and moved sweetly away. Some sniffed and looked incredulously at the policeman. Some stopped and cross-examined him until he gulped and glared with rage. He was not a bad-hearted man, either, for a bridge policeman, but two days' duty on the same post would try the temper of even an ordinary man.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Chief Engineer Martin came across the bridge to the New-York end and gazed at the confusion in the shed, and at the procession of Brooklyn penitents over the granite sets with great complacency.

Mr. Martin smiled and was polite to a reporter for The New-York Times, who asked him when the new temporary service would be in working order. Like all his subordinates, he replied:

"In half an hour."

The reporter then asked Mr. Martin why the work had not been done in time for the early morning travel. His answer was:

"Everything would have been all right only for the thunderstorm."

Then Mr. Martin was lured into giving the explanation that the new temporary platforms were fixed at the height that the permanent brick structures would be. The roadbeds over which the rails now run is supported by wooden beams. When these are taken out the ties will rest upon the steel girders already in place and the rails will be two inches lower than they are now.

The new temporary platforms extend throughout the length of the new shed and have each a flight of wooden steps leading down to the former level in the old shed. By degrees the old shed will be removed and a continuation of the new structure substituted.

At half-past 5 in the afternoon, which begins the busiest half hour in the bridge's daily traffic, the three-car fifteen minutes' headway schedule was still in force. By this time the regular promenade was open and those who had resolved to walk found it easy traveling.

Thousands, however, went along the north roadway, in the hope of finding room in the cars. The one person in every sixteen who was successful repeated the experience of the morning, without the broil in the sun. The travelers ascended the plank with more ease than they had previously descended it. The rail which runs about twelve inches above the parapet wall made a nice top to the stile. The women, according to their ages and the neatness of their shoes, either stepped on the stile or stepped over it. The men stepped over it as a rule.

The fifteen out of every sixteen persons for whom the cars had no accommodation resumed their walk on the granite sets. They were cheered by the thought that the bridge management had not disappointed their expectations.

At 6:30, when the rush was nearly over, the new platforms were thrown open to the public and four-car trains were run by cable power.

Asked Magistrate Cornell for Money.

William Lawrence, twenty-seven years old, of 341 West Forty-first Street, was committed to the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court for begging on the street.

Lawrence asked Magistrate Cornell for money Sunday afternoon near Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and when it was refused he abused the Magistrate.

Mr. Cornell called a policeman from Broadway and had Lawrence arrested, but he did not appear in court against him.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOUR MYSTERIOUS ARRESTS MADE

One of Those Held Thought to be Brockway, the Notorious Forger—The Others May Be His Aids.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—A prisoner concerning whom a great deal of secrecy is observed, is held at Police Headquarters. The police say they can give no information about the man, simply because they know nothing of the case.

The prisoner is registered as William Edwards, seventy-three years old, a bookkeeper, whose home is in New-York. Despite his age, he is erect and is unusually tall. His hair and whiskers are white, but he is still vigorous.

The fact that he is charged with counterfeiting has given rise to the report that he is Brockway, the forger.

He was brought here by Deputy United States Marshal Burns of New-York, and is held by virtue of a United States Commissioner's warrant, though the police decline to say who issued the warrant.

Abby L. Smith and William Wagner, who were lodged in the Hudson County Jail yesterday on a charge of counterfeiting, having been arrested in Hoboken, are believed to be implicated with Edwards.

A fourth prisoner in the case was locked up at Police Headquarters this evening. He is Abiel Smith, an engraver, whose home is in Brooklyn. He is the husband of the woman registered at the county jail as Mrs. Abby L. Smith.

The jail officials say they were committed on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine of this city. Mr. Romaine said that this is not true, that he did not issue the warrants, and knows nothing about the case.

Chief Murphy thinks the United States officers wish to make other arrests before they give out the story. He will not allow any one to converse with Edwards, but Inspector Lange says that Brockway is not.

They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Romaine to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS REAPPORTIONED

Changes Made in Brooklyn by Order of the Supreme Court.

The Joint Committee on Reapportionment met in the Supervisor's Chamber in the Court House, Brooklyn, yesterday, and changed the boundaries of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts in the Seventh Senatorial District, as ordered by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court.

The newly arranged districts will be as follows:

Thirteenth Assembly District.—To comprise all of the Fifteenth Ward, except the First, Second, and Third Election Districts, together with Election Districts Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth, to Thirty-second, inclusive, of the Seventeenth Ward. Population, 45,198.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—The first thirteen election districts and Election Districts Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, of the Seventeenth Ward, together Election Districts First to Twentieth, inclusive, of the Fourteenth Ward. Population, 45,031.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—All the thirty districts of the Sixteenth Ward, Districts First, Second, and Third of the Fifteenth Ward, and the Twenty-first Election District of the Fourteenth Ward. Population, 45,759.

The districts are more nearly equalized than they were under the first attempt made to gerrymander the Seventh Senatorial District.

RETURN OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS

He Says Sheriff Tamsen Has Not Been Granted Immunity.

District Attorney John R. Fellows returned from his vacation trip to Europe yesterday.

He made a brief visit to his office, in the Criminal Court Building, but he did not attempt to transact any business. He said he would spend a few weeks out of town before resuming his active duties.

"I visited London, Paris, and Antwerp," said Col. Fellows, in talking of his trip. "In London I met Richard Croker and ex-Mayor Grant, but we did not attempt to talk politics. I know nothing of the political situation here, and cannot discuss it."

"What about Sheriff Tamsen's indictment? It has been reported that you or your subordinates promised him immunity in consideration of his giving certain patronage to Tammany Hall."

"Absurd!" exclaimed Col. Fellows. "Utterly absurd. Such a statement is silly on the face of it. Mr. Tamsen was given no promise by me or any one authorized to speak for this office. Any statement to the contrary is false."

A Chamois in a Hotel Garden.

From The London Daily News.

A chamois which had been hunted by two dogs unexpectedly appeared in the garden of the Hotel Zur Krone, in Ischl, causing great excitement, for these animals are rarely seen, even in the mountains, in Summer. It got entangled in the bushes, and was easily bound by two imperial huntsmen, who transported it to the Katrin, and then let it loose. The strangeness of its situation, and perhaps the previous tight binding of the animal, seemed to entirely alter its wild and shy disposition, and it absolutely refused to move. Meanwhile the Emperor had heard of the incident, and ordered that the chamois should be brought to Schönbrunn. The huntsmen now approached the animal again; but this time it gave an immense leap and was away into the woods in no time.

The Canadian Marksmen.

From The London (Canada) Advertiser.

The New-York Times urges that the Canadian marksmen, now on their way back from Bisley, should cross the border and give our neighbors a specimen of their prowess in the approaching meet at Sea Girt. Certainly, international rivalry of this kind should be encouraged. Mr. C. S. Hyman's cricket team is now showing the Yankees what our cricketers can do. Let Mr. Hayhurst, the Queen's prize man of this year, organize a Canadian shooting team, and give them a sample of our skill in that direction. No doubt the riflemen would make as enviable a record as the cricketers.

Jewish Liberality.

From The Jewish Messenger.

The other day, when Abraham Levy of Richmond, Va., died, the Protestant and Catholic, as well as the Jew, were remembered in his will. In San Francisco, I. S. Goldberg left half of his property to be divided equally among the Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic orphan asylums. We have yet to hear of similar breadth among non-Israelites.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

You are invited to see our elegant stock. Assortment most complete. We merit, with our manufacturing prices and good workmanship, the patronage of all who visit us.

We aim to sell choice goods cheap. We make a specialty of odd pieces—gifts.

Visitors can look by themselves as all goods are marked in plain figures.

"

Tuesday
August 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"NO CONTINENTAL SUNDAY"

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America to Meet.

A CONVENTION OF 15,000 PERSONS

It Will Be Begun Here To-morrow—Priests Uphold Commissioner Roosevelt and Regret Mayor Schieren's Course.

The advance guard of the temperance hosts, representing delegates and members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which will assemble here to-morrow in National Council arrived yesterday.

The first arrivals were mostly from Pittsburg and its adjoining towns. They were about eighty strong, and found some difficulty in securing hotel accommodations. Not until late last evening had all been provided for. It was impossible for them to get quarters in any one hotel, and nearly all of the Broadway hostelries had some of the Pittsburg delegates on their registers.

It is expected that before morning fully 15,000 will have arrived in the city, and the Entertainment Committee is busily engaged in securing quarters for the army. Among those who will come are many companies of cadets and pioneer corps, that will be in uniform for the most part, and will thus give the convention a semi-military appearance. Hundreds of pretty girls and women will also attend the council.

Extensive preparations are being made to make this the most successful and effective convention yet held. This is the twenty-fifth year since the establishment of the union, and will consequently be its silver jubilee.

The convention has been sanctioned by the Pope in a special letter, and it is to be graced by the presence of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, at the head.

Special importance attaches to this year's assembly owing to the election of officers, and the discussion of a number of topics bearing on the temperance question in its relation to the Catholic Church.

The questions, however, which will most concern New-Yorkers, and those taking an interest in the municipal affairs of the city, will be what stand will the convention take on the excise question, and what will be the general effect of the meeting in the city.

New-York was not selected as the place for the National Convention on account of its position on the excise question, but many delegates yesterday expressed the opinion that their coming here was a happy coincidence. They believe that the moral support which comes from a National organization such as this will infuse new life into the opponents of Sunday opening, and give the move an impetus which will put it beyond the danger of a reaction.

"The question of the hour in New-York," said Father A. P. Doyle, Secretary of the Union, yesterday, "is whether we shall have a revival of the old saloon autocracy. Who are the masters of New-York? Are they a few saloon keepers led on by the big brewers, with a policy of subsidizing a great daily paper, or incorruptible officials who personify the law and cause it to be observed?

"It is quite refreshing to be released from the domination of the saloon, for a few months, at least. Are we to return to the government of the saloon, for the saloon, and by the saloon? Not if the best Catholic sentiment can help it."

"What do you believe the outcome will be?" he was asked.

"It must result in the abolition of the Sunday saloon," said Father Doyle. "I feel confident that if a popular vote were taken on the question now, it would result that way. It is simply a matter of decency or indecency, and the people who advocate decency are going to win.

"I am sorry to see that Tammany has identified itself with the saloon party. It was impolitic, to say the least."

One of the sections of the constitution of the union states that politics shall be tabooed entirely. This stand was taken for the sake of harmony and unity. It makes it possible for a stanch Republican and ardent total abstainer like Archbishop Ireland to stand shoulder to shoulder with a brother prelate of different politics, and work together for the common good of the organization.

Notwithstanding this clause in the constitution, it is believed that the municipal politics of New-York as far as they relate to the excise question will be liberally discussed in the convention, for as Father Kittell expressed it yesterday, "the excise question in this city at the present time is not a matter of politics, but of enforcing the laws."

Father Kittell, by the way, is a man who talks only when he has something to say, and though he presides over a small parish near Pittsburg, is regarded as one of the most able clergymen in the western part of his State. He has always been a total abstainer and has little sympathy for persons who cannot exist without their daily drink.

"Out in Pittsburg," he said yesterday, "we are watching the fight in New-York with great interest, and I can tell you that we are all patting Roosevelt on the back; not because of the unjust opposition to him, but because he is a man of convictions, and not afraid to live up to them.

"To persons outside of New-York it seems almost inconceivable that apparently so large a percentage of the citizens here should oppose an official who is carrying out the law and doing his duty. It is a most remarkable example indeed.

"Grant even that your law was not made to be enforced, that it is on the statute book, how can an honest set of Commissioners do otherwise than enforce it? We admire Roosevelt because he has backbone and is not a time-server, and we, as total abstainers, hope that he will close up all the saloons and clubs on Sundays, so that the rich may be treated just as the poor are.

"It is a great pity that Brooklyn is not being subjected to the same treatment. There is not a doubt that the liquor dealers are the cause of two-thirds of the crime in this land, and it is our hope that when it is proved that the saloons can be closed one day in the week they will soon become evident that they are not a necessity at all.

"We don't want a Continental Sunday in this country. Give us a quiet day of rest—one day, at least, on which the poor man cannot squander his earnings on liquor."

The St. Louis to Have a Test Trip.

The St. Louis will sail from New-York for Europe Wednesday. Before she returns to America she will have undergone a test to determine whether or not she is entitled to the benefits of the postal subsidy law.

The test will probably be made in the English Channel. It will be of four hours' duration, during which the St. Louis must maintain a speed of twenty knots an hour.

It was decided to have the test made in European waters for the convenience of the company, for if it were made here the whole year's schedule of the vessel would have to be changed. On this trip she will have a lay-over in England of ten days, in which time she can be docked, cleaned, and tested.

Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Mulligan will conduct the test on the part of the Government.

Connecticut Naval Militia Cruise.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—Orders have just been issued by Lieut. Reynolds of the First Brigade of the Connecticut Naval Militia for the annual cruise and encampment. The brigade will leave here Aug. 19, in four sections, for Niantic, cutters belonging to the New-York Naval Militia being loaned for the purpose. Lieut. E. G. Buckland will be the Executive Officer. This year considerable camp work will be done, divided into artillery and infantry duty. Special attention will be given to the signaling from the coast to the ships, and the coast line will be studied. The cruise will occupy six days, four of which will be devoted to field and two to boat duty.

Attorney on Private Land Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Attorney General Harmon has appointed Matt G. Reynolds of St. Louis Special United States Attorney, to take charge of all suits appealed from the Court of Private Land Claims to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Reynolds has for two years past represented the Government's interests in the famous Peralta claim just pronounced invalid by the Court of Private Land Claims.

WAR ON BEER AT ASBURY PARK

The Aldermen and the Law and Order League Will Endeavor to Prevent Sales of Intoxicants There.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Prohibitionists of Senator Bradley's temperance town are waging their annual war against the rolling beer "arks" and the proprietors of the numerous "speak-easies," who, in defiance of general and special laws, are dispensing large quantities of intoxicants to the natives and hotel guests.

There are thousands of cottagers and hotel guests who spend the Summer here because there are no open saloons. These innocent ones really believe that liquor is only to be had upon a physician's prescription. There are others, though, who will tell you that the prohibition feature of this resort is a delusion and a sham. These know that no one need die of thirst as long as he has the price of a drink. Dozens of "arks"—the name coined by the natives for the wagons which carry beer around town—do a thriving business, and the "speak-easies" are numerous. There are no open saloons, but the tabooed article is sold just the same and sold in large quantities, too.

Founder Bradley, himself an outspoken prohibitionist, has spent a fortune in trying to suppress the illicit sale, but he has tired of the task, and freely admits that high license is the only effectual way to get rid of the "arks" and "speak-easies." Those who hold opposite views have inaugurated another war of extermination against the traffic in liquor.

The subject of illegal beer selling was discussed last week by the Aldermen, after Committeman Winsor had presented a resolution instructing the Marshal and the police officers to jot down the name of every person purchasing beer or rum from the "ark" drivers, and make a record of the sales in a book to be kept at Police Headquarters.

Marshal Smith replied that the force had been watching the suspects for some time, but that it was impossible to secure evidence against them, because the owners refused to sell their goods to a policeman in uniform. The Aldermen then held a secret session, and decided to have the police keep a record of every illicit sale made by the "archangels" to be used in the future in case the suspects are arrested.

The Aldermen also arranged for the employment of a dozen special officers, who will put in their time watching the suspected places and will procure, if possible, evidence against them. The Law and Order League will work with the Aldermen.

There is a State law authorizing the sale of lager beer by the case, and liquors by the quart, and the natives and cottagers who purchase their weekly supplies legitimately, do not take kindly to the system of espionage adopted by the town officials. They think that the special detectives should be directed to confine their work to discovering the "speak-easies" and the dealers who peddle beer by the single bottle. The new order has frightened the suspects, and those who now visit the watched places can only obtain a drink by giving the password, agreed upon by the dispensers of the proscribed beverages. In one of the "speak-easies" on Kingsley Street, thirsty visitors who want lager beer must call for "see foam," and when whisky is desired the magic words are "cold tea."

CINCINNATI OFF FOR NEWPORT

Other War Vessels to Follow—Columbia to be Put in Dry Dock—St. Louis's Test for an Auxiliary Cruiser.

The cruiser Cincinnati, which has been moored at the New-York Navy Yard since her return from West Indian waters, cast off her mooring lines yesterday and started for the rendezvous at Newport. The vessel will be joined there this week by the flagship New-York, and the cruisers Montgomery, and Raleigh.

The Raleigh, which is now in the timber dock at the navy yard, will probably be floated this afternoon. The basin will be occupied by the Columbia as soon as it is vacated by the Raleigh.

The Columbia is at the navy yard. When she has been placed in drydock the Naval Constructors stationed at the yard will make an examination of the hull and report on the amount of injury the ship sustained through a false adjustment of keel blocks when the ship was docked at Southampton prior to her run across the Atlantic. The damage received then was slight, according to her commander's official report. The ship is under orders to join the squadron assembling at Newport, and it is not expected that the repairs will be of a sufficiently urgent nature to interfere with that programme.

The new American Line steamship St. Louis, which sails for Southampton today, will have on board Commander K. B. Bradford and Lieut. R. T. Mulligan of the United States Navy, who will act as the representatives of the United States Government at the speed trial which the St. Louis will undergo off Southampton as soon as she has been cleaned and painted. She has not been out of the water since Nov. 12. The purpose of the speed trial is to test her adaptability as an auxiliary cruiser of the United States. In order to accomplish this she must steam four hours at the rate of twenty knots an hour. She will be light of cargo when the test is made. The commission appointed to pass upon the trial consists of Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, and Naval Constructor Fernald, who is now in England.

AMERICAN CANNED MEATS ARE GOOD

Secretary Morton Says German Criticisms Are Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—"It is probable that since we have shipped 1,400 tons of pig iron and steel from Youngstown, Ohio, into England, the Agrarians of England will soon demand microscopic inspection of American pig iron to see that trichinae is not contained therein.

This jocular suggestion, which was advanced this morning by Secretary Morton, was apropos to the cabled statement from a German paper that, "if the origin of the tinned and packed beef sent out from Chicago could be traced, it would be found that the packers buy the most inferior quality, such as it is not right to have sold in Germany."

"Personally," continued Secretary Morton, "with a Veterinary Inspector, I have several times passed through the larger beef-canning establishments in Chicago. My visits to these establishments were always unheralded, and, therefore, there was no special preparation made for a general viewing of their premises and their methods of slaughtering, cooking, and canning beef. From those thorough official investigations I am justified in denying as wholly untrue all that the German paper, as above quoted, has said in regard to American canned meats.

"The other statement, to the effect that American pork, hams, and sausage taken into Germany must henceforth be stamped and microscopically examined, is nothing new. It is right in line with all of the recent efforts of the German Government to placate the Agrarian element. It illustrates the effect upon the United States of a protective tariff, when Americans are the 'foreigners.'"

San Francisco Chinese in a Ferment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—There were many scenes of wild disorder in Chinatown yesterday, and at one time it was believed that a general riot was imminent. The cause of the trouble was the posting of a cartoon in colors depicting the Chinese Consul General receiving bribes. Five thousand Chinese gathered to get a look at the caricature, and it was only by the vigorous use of clubs by the police that they were dispersed. Other cartoons were posted in various places, but were immediately torn down by the police. The trouble between the Sue Yap and Sam Yup factions, it is generally believed, will result in bloodshed, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the police.

Changes in the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following official changes have been made in the Department of the Interior: General Land Office—Alexander G. Shaw of Rockingham, N. C., Principal Examiner of Land Claims and Contests at $2,000, promoted to Chief of Division of Public Lands, at same salary, vice Robert K. Gillespie, deceased; Daniel Webster of Wisconsin appointed Principal Examiner of Land Claims and Contests, $2,000.

VOTERS IN WESTCHESTER

Annexed Territory Not Part of a New-York City Senate District.

JUSTICE PATTERSON SUSTAINED

The New Citizens Must Vote in the Twenty-second District for Legislative and Judicial Candidates.

The decision of Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, that the section of Westchester County recently annexed to New-York City must remain unattached to the city as far as legislative and judicial elections go, has been sustained by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Van Brunt, who wrote the decision, upholds Justice Patterson in every point.

The question passed on is an unusually important one, as its bearing will have to be considered in every instance where it is sought hereafter to extend the territory of New-York City. The matter was brought before Justice Patterson on the application of Augustus M. Field of the Town of Westchester for a mandamus to direct the Board of Aldermen of this city to reconvene and reapportion the Assembly districts of this county so as to include the new territory in the Twenty-first Senate District.

Justice Patterson denied the application, and Justice Van Brunt, in upholding this denial, says, among other things:

"It seems to be manifest that the claim of the relator is contrary not only to the spirit but to the letter of the Constitution, and that the Board of Aldermen had no power to include in any Assembly district within this county the annexed territory."

The Justice then quoted Section 5 of Article III. of the new State Constitution, which provides among other things that in apportioning the State each Assembly district shall be wholly within one of the Senatorial districts, the limits of which were fixed by the Constitutional Convention.

"Twelve Senators," continues Justice Van Brunt, "were allotted to the County of New-York, and each Senate district was described by metes and bounds. The Twenty-second Senate District consisted of the County of Westchester.

"The only function to be performed by the Board of Aldermen was to divide the City and County of New-York, apportioned by the said Constitution into twelve Senate districts, in accordance with the requirements of said Section 5 of Article III., each of which districts should be wholly within a Senate district formed under the apportionment made by the Constitution, and which was then in force. If, therefore, under such Senate apportionment the territory in dispute was a part of the City and County of New-York, it should have been included within some Assembly district of that county. It is plain that it was not a part of that county under such apportionment, for at the time this apportionment was made by the Constitution of 1894 such territory formed a part of another county.

"The Senate apportionment was completed when this Constitution went into effect, which was to this subject by its terms, Jan. 1, 1895, or it would not have been an apportionment within the meaning of the terms as used in the Constitution.

"The framers of the Constitution claimed to recognize equality of population, with certain express exceptions, as the basis of the apportionment. This abundantly appears throughout the entire instrument. When they set apart the County of West Chester as the Twenty-second Senate District, they set apart an integral portion of the territory of the State with well defined limits, containing, according to the last preceding enumeration, a population which, under their plan of apportionment, they considered to be entitled to one Senator. With regard to the future they provided by Section 4 of Article II. that the Legislature might, after the enumeration made in 1905, and every ten years thereafter, so alter the bounds of the Senate districts that each district should contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants and be in as compact a form as practicable,' and that such districts 'shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration.'

"It is contended by the counsel for the appellant that, while the Legislature could not after 1905, disregard the principle of equality in population, or change the boundaries of a Senate district, it could do so now. No good reason is assigned for such a discrimination, and it seems to be at variance with the regulations of the Constitution governing the apportionment of Assembly districts.

"As we have seen, each Assembly district must be within a Senate district, formed under the same apportionment. The Constitution had formed the Senate districts under the present enumeration, and only left the Legislature the duty of apportioning the Assemblymen among the Senate districts, and each Assembly district had to be within a Senate district, as formed by the Constitution.

"The argument that the word 'county,' as used in the Constitution, refers to political organizations, and not to fixed territories, is refuted by the language of the instrument itself. In defining the boundaries of the Twenty-first Senate District, meets and bounds are established, and there is added, 'all that part of the County of New-York not hereinbefore described.' If the words 'County of New-York' meant the political division known by that name, the words 'not hereinbefore described' would have no reasonable significance."

The question of the Constitutionality of the last Legislature, raised by the appellant, in his original suit was not passed upon.

It was said yesterday that William B. Hornblower, who represents Mr. Field and the other voters interested in the question, would carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

LAST DAY FOR SECURING CITIZEN PAPERS

A Rush of Aliens Expected at the Federal Building This Morning.

The last opportunity for aliens who want to become citizens in time to vote at the next election occurs to-day.

Under the new naturalization laws, aliens must receive their final papers 104 days before election in the State courts, and 90 days before election if they get their certificates in the Federal courts.

In consequence of this, there was a tremendous rush of aliens in the Federal Building yesterday, all seeking their final papers.

About 1,000 applicants were in line at 10:30 A. M., and United States District Judge Addison Brown and Commissioners Lyman and Alexander were kept busy turning out new voters at the rate of three a minute.

It is expected that there will be even a greater rush to-day, and extra facilities will be provided.

LITCHFIELD ESTATE WILL FIGHT

Its Executors Claim that Its Property Has Been Excessively Valued.

Edward C. Litchfield, who represents the valuable Litchfield estate of Brooklyn, intends to make a strong fight against the valuation placed upon the property. He claims that it is excessive. The amount involved is $1,108,660.

A writ of certiorari was obtained yesterday authorizing a review of the assessment laid by the Board of Assessors upon the estate. It was at once served on Corporation Counsel McDonald. The writ is made returnable Aug. 25.

Register of Arrears Himrichs believes that the valuations are proper, and he is also of the belief that the Litchfield estate will have to pay the arrears of taxes now on the books against it.

May Sell the Asylum Property.

The Aldermanic Law Committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend that the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society be allowed to sell the property from Seventy-sixth to Seventy-seventh Street, Third to Lexington Avenue.

The asylum, several years ago, was moved to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The property could not be sold because it was given by the city, with the understanding that it was to be used for an asylum. The Legislature last session passed an act permitting the sale of the old site, if the Board of Aldermen concurred. The money will be devoted to the asylum on Washington Heights.

THE REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE

Commissioners Request Lawyers to Give Their Opinions as to Its Present Necessity and Scope.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The Commission on Code Revision, which is to report on the codes of procedure and practice acts in force in other States and countries, and the code of procedure of this State, and make suggestions for its revision, condensation, and simplification, has sent out a circular letter to lawyers, asking them to give an opinion on the general question of revision; whether it is desirable at this time, and upon what lines it should be made. If it is thought undesirable, what particular changes should be made in the detail or scheme of the code, so as to make it more practical.

The inquiry is made whether everything relating even remotely to practice should be included in the Code of Civil Procedure, or only those matters which deal directly with procedure in actions, leaving to other statutes the organization of courts, functions, and fees of officers, and matters of substantive law.

If the code is to include everything, the commission says, then, even with its 3,400 sections, it is incomplete, and several subjects now included in other statutes should be added to the code. If the Code of Civil Procedure should be limited strictly to questions relating to practice in actions, from their commencement until their final determination, without regard to various subordinate and subsidiary matters that arise in the progress of an action, then some subjects that are now in the code should be eliminated and embraced in other statutes.

It has been suggested that the practice in Justices' courts and in Surrogates' courts does not properly belong in the Code of Civil Procedure; also, that the detailed rules of evidence in the present code more properly belong elsewhere; that the various provisions of a local character should be taken from the code and included in the charters of the municipal corporations to which they relate; that the subject of the organization and jurisdiction of the various courts, and the election and appointment of various officers of the courts, is no part of a proper system of procedure. It has also been suggested that the code of practice should be confined to the rules regulating proceedings in actions generally in courts of record, and that actions of a special character and special proceedings should be treated in an independent code.

If these suggestions should be adopted, it would involve the separation of several subjects and sections from the present code and their incorporation in other statutes, but it need not necessarily involve a revision or change in the phraseology of various sections; it would require a rearrangement of the law, without changing its language. The Commissioners are not unmindful of the uncertainty, if not positive mischief, produced by frequent changes in the phraseology of a statute, especially where it has received judicial construction, and the language of a statute which has become familiar to the practitioner should be retained, unless a change will tend to make the law more clear.

In connection with the work the Commissioners have found numerous instances of omissions, either in the general statutes or in the Code of Civil Procedure, and several subjects of general or minor importance are included in other statutes which, possibly, ought to be incorporated in the code; and in formulating plans for the general revision of the statutes, in connection with possible code revision, it seems to them that the subject should be considered as a whole, and that code revision should be considered in connection with its bearing upon general statutory revision.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MAY GO TO JAPAN

Eastern Powers to be Shown the Results of American Shipbuilding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Some curiosity is expressed in naval circles as to the destination of the Minneapolis. This speedy cruiser, the sister ship of the Columbia, is now at Norfolk, where she is being fitted out as a flagship.

She will not be assigned to the North Atlantic station, for the armored cruiser New-York is the flagship of that squadron. It is not expected that she will relieve the San Francisco, which is now in European waters, or the Newark, which is the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron. The Olympia, on the other hand, has been ordered to the China station as flagship, and it is believed for this reason that the service which the Minneapolis will perform will be of a special character.

There is a probability that she may be sent to the East, in order that the officials of China and Japan may judge for themselves the quality of ships that this country is now building. The only considerable vessel the United States has had in those waters is the Baltimore, a handsome craft of 4,400 tons' displacement, which, it will remembered, figured so conspicuously in the tragedy at Valparaiso in 1890, which nearly resulted in a war between this country and the Republic of Chile. The Minneapolis, however, is 3,000 tons larger than the Baltimore, and much faster. She is essentially a commerce destroyer, and upon her trial trip developed a speed of more than 23 knots an hour, or a knot faster than the Columbia.

As the Japan Government proposes largely to increase its navy, it is probable that if the Minneapolis be sent to that station she may prove so instructive an object lesson as to result in some of the contracts of the Japanese Government being given to American shipbuilding firms.

MORE CORDAGE REORGANIZATION PLANS

By Paying Assessments All Bond and Stock Holders May Come In.

In order that the minority interests discontented with Cordage plans may have opportunity to join in the measures that have been begun for the rehabilitation of the United States Cordage Company, instead of looking on while the movement proceeds, the Reorganization Committee yesterday issued a circular of extension, in which penalties have been minimized. It is as follows:

There have been deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company under the plan of reorganization so large a majority of the outstanding issue of first mortgage bonds and of the guaranteed, preferred, and common stocks, respectively, that the success of the plan is assured. Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the reorganization of said company, the committee has extended the time within which the holders of bonds and stocks may deposit same under said plan with the Manhattan Trust Company, New-York, or Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., to and including Aug. 9, 1895, upon payment of a penalty of $2.50 per bond and of 25 cents per share of stock.

First mortgage bonds must be deposited with penalty of $2.50 each.

Guaranteed stock must be deposited with first installment of $5 per share and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Preferred stock must be deposited with first installment of $3.50 per share and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Common stock must be deposited with first installment of $1.25 per share and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

As the committee can proceed regardless of the number of responses to this circular, there will be no delay beyond this week in the work of reorganization.

A Counterfeit $10 Note.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Secret Service of the Treasury has discovered in circulation in the West a new counterfeit ten-dollar National bank note of the First National Bank of Detroit, Mich. The notes are photographic productions of brown backs, series of 1882, printed on two pieces of paper pasted together, red silk threads placed between. The numbering and seals have been colored by brush. The officials say: "The character of the notes should be determined by their tints, rather than by the lines in the engraving, as they are photographs of genuine work."

Hull of an Old Wreck Found.

MILFORD, Ontario, Aug. 5.—The hull of the schooner New-York of Oswego, N. Y., wrecked off Petticoat Shoal near Point Traverse, fifty-five years ago, when nine men lost their lives, has been found in four fathoms of water, about half a mile from shore. The schooner belonged to Crocker & Bronson of Oswego, and at the time of the wreck was loaded with pipe staves.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: New-York—Miss H. M. Brown, Leslie. New-Jersey—S. E. Chamberlain, Locktown.

LEACH WELCOMED DEATH

Executed in Sing Sing Prison for Mary Hope Newkirk's Murder.

GLAD THE HOUR HAD COME, HE WROTE

The Rev. Robert Collyer Administered the Sacrament, the Murderer Having Become Converted to Unitarian Faith.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Richard Leach, the murderer of Mary Hope Newkirk, was killed in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison this morning. The witnesses had been instructed to be present at 11 o'clock A. M. They were promptly there, and, at 11:05 o'clock, were escorted to the death chamber in the north yard.

Warden Sage and Principal Keeper Connaughton then retired through the tunnel leading to the cell room, where they found the condemned man talking to Chaplain Wells of the prison. He had just asked the Chaplain at what time he was to be taken to the chair. The Chaplain said he could not say positively, but that former executions had been at about 11 o'clock.

"It must be after 11 now," said Leach.

"Only a few minutes," replied the Chaplain.

"Well, I wonder why they don't come?" said Leach.

Those were the last words he was heard to speak by any one. It was at that moment that the Warden and his Principal Keeper appeared and told him to come with them.

He took his position by the right side of the Chaplain, and the two officials followed. He walked resolutely through the short tunnel. He was attired in a suit of black, with the right leg of his trousers ripped up the side to allow easy access to the electrode.

Leach seated himself in the fatal chair after shaking hands with Chaplain Wells, and then State Detective Jackson and Keepers Durkin, Deeley, and McNeal quickly strapped him to the back and arms, and the electrodes were applied to his head and right leg. All this was done in a few seconds. Just as the mask was applied to his face, he rolled his eyes upward and appeared to faint, but the doctors say he did not.

The current of 1,700 volts and 8 ampères was turned on at 11:16:40 o'clock. The body became rigid at once. The mask had not been properly put right enough, and so dropped out of position.

The current of 1,700 volts was kept on for seven seconds and then reduced to 300 volts, where it was kept for thirty seconds. Again it was pushed up to 1,700 and kept there until the doctors thought Leach was dead. It was then turned off. Dr. Sheehan at once put his ear to Leach's breast and detected a rapid beating of the heart. This was corroborated by Drs. Irvine and Gibbs, but it soon died out.

The doctors agree that it was only the muscular action which had not yet been arrested. They said the man was killed by the first shock. At the autopsy it was found that the calf of the right leg had been slightly burned. The organs were found normal, with a slight adhesion of the lungs.

The witnesses to the execution were Drs. William J. O'Sullivan, John Watson Gibbs, T. E. Oertel, H. T. Brooks, Edward E. Tull, Guy Shearman Peterkin of New-York; John C. Lester of Brooklyn; Stanley Vincent, and W. F. Lamont, Catskill; C. E. Fritts of Hudson; Frank S. Snow of Volatle, N. Y.; M. C. Donnelly of Ketchum's Corners, N. Y.; Richard Henry Galling of New-York; Arthur Wills Elting of Johns Hopkins University; Ernest P. Jenks, and Ragut Smith of New-York; Lewis Copwell of Binghamton, N. Y.; Samuel B. Coffin of Hudson, N. Y.; C. W. Davis of Valatie, N. Y., and the usual number of newspaper reporters.

Leach arose at 8 o'clock this morning and ate a hearty breakfast of broiled chicken, rolls, coffee, and the bowl of beef tea which he had asked the Warden to provide for him. He said he was feeling in the best of health and spirits.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of New-York City, visited him at 9 o'clock, Leach having recently adopted the Unitarian faith and selected him for his spiritual adviser. Mr. Collyer had a long talk with Leach and administered the sacrament to him. Mr. Collyer came out from the room about 11 o'clock and took the next train for New-York.

Leach had confided a package to the keeping of the Warden, and just before the time to be put to death, he sent word to the Warden that he would like to have a lock of auburn hair which was in the envelope to carry with him to the chair. The Warden gave it to him when he went to lead him out, and he placed it in his vest pocket. The Warden said he did not know whose hair it was, but supposed it was that of the woman he had killed.

On the envelope which contained this and his effects, in the shape of several account books and letters, Leach had written this morning, "I am glad the hour has come, Warden."

The body will be kept at the prison until to-morrow, to give his family a chance to claim it, if they wish to, and if they do not, it will be buried in quicklime in the prison cemetery on the hill.

Leach murdered Mary Hope Newkirk Nov. 18, 1894, at his home, 412 West Forty-ninth Street, New-York City. They had had frequent quarrels on account of his jealousy about the attentions paid to her by her uncle, S. H. Moore. He cut her throat with a knife, severing the jugular vein. When he realized what he had done, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with the same knife.

He then wrote on a slate what he had done, and gave as the cause that he loved her, and had killed her rather than have her leave him to go with another. He said the woman had been drinking heavily, and he was intoxicated when he committed the act. Afterward he went to the Twenty-second Precinct Station House, and gave himself up to Capt. Haughey, and confessed that he committed the murder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was kept until his wounds healed up, and was then locked up in the Tombs.

He was placed on trial Jan. 16, 1895, in the Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham. He was sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of March 18, last. An appeal was taken, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the court below, whereupon he was sentenced again to die, during the week beginning Aug. 5.

CLIMBERS OF MT. TACOMA FROST BITTEN

Two of Them, However, Persist in Going to the Summit.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 5.—Homing pigeons, which had been sent out with mountain climbers, returned yesterday afternoon with messages stating that Frederick R. Cowden, H. J. Fires, F. A. Lilin, William Love, Walter M. Bosworth, and Frederick Evans, nearly all experienced mountain climbers, had been badly frozen in attempting to reach the summit of Mount Tacoma. The messages state that the wind is blowing a gale.

The pigeons were released at the height of 12,000 feet at a point known as "The Camp of the Clouds." Love is reported incapacitated, but Bosworth, who has climbed to the summit repeatedly, had, at the hour the messages were attached to the birds, (5 o'clock yesterday afternoon,) persisted in crawling to the tip in order that Lilin, a local photographer, might make photographs of the crater for the purpose of comparing them with others taken last season, in order to see if any changes have taken place in the summit as a result of the reported eruptions.

To Put La Tourraine in Dry Dock.

La Touraine, the French Line steamship which sustained an injury to her port propeller on the passage to this port from Havre, will be placed in dry dock to-day, that an examination of the injury can be made. The ship will be towed to the big dock in the Erie Basin at 5 o'clock this morning. The docking will not prevent her sailing at her appointed hour next Saturday.

The Cairnehill Floated.

The four-masted sailing ship Cairnehill, which was beached on Governor's Island Thursday afternoon to prevent her destruction by fire, was floated last night and towed to the Erie Basin.

WILLIAM C. REHM'S STORY

Supposed to Involve James J. Phelan when a Dock Commissioner—Disbelieved by ex-Mayor Grant.

William C. Rehm, who has a friend who describes him as a "supporter of the reform movement," and who is a music teacher living at 230 East Thirteenth Street, told Mayor Strong's Commissioners of Accounts some time ago a story that was supposed to involve James J. Phelan, who was then a Dock Commissioner and was treasurer of the Dock Board.

The burden of his tale was that he had been informed that Mr. Phelan was in the habit of sending a messenger of the Dock Department to the New York County Bank with a large number of checks made payable to bearer. These checks he said were merely entered in a private ledger for reference and afterward were cashed without indorsement, and were at once deposited in different accounts in the Commissioner's name. In some way or other which Mr. Rehm may explain later, he got the idea that these checks might have been from steamship companies for dock privileges.

Mr. Rehm testified before the Lexow committee that he had paid $2 to a policeman upon one occasion to get him a seat at an entertainment in Madison Square Garden. He is also credited with having informed the Commissioners of Accounts concerning the present of a piano to the family of the then Superintendent of the Building Department, Thomas J. Brady. It was in connection with this piano affair that Mr. Brady was afterward indicted.

The Commissioners of Accounts say that Mr. Rehm brought them the story about Mr. Phelan's bank accounts, and that they will look into it in connection with the Dock Department investigation, which is now in progress.

Commissioner Phelan, who is now in Scotland, was made a Dock Commissioner by Mayor Grant, who is his close personal friend. Mr. Phelan is a wealthy man. When seen yesterday about the story the ex-Mayor said:

"Why the story is not worth dignifying by talking about. If any answer whatever is needed to this curious yarn, it will be very quickly furnished just as soon as Mr. Phelan reaches home. As every one who knows Mr. Phelan at all is well aware he is absolutely upright and honest and his credit is as high as that of any man in this city. He is treasurer of several important corporations and is a citizen of unimpeachable character."

Among the corporations that Mr. Phelan is treasurer of are the John Good Cordage Company, the American Contract and Dredging Company, of Nicaragua; the Gansevoort Cold Storage and Freezing Company and the Manhattan Refrigerator Company. He managed Mr. Grant's three Mayoralty campaigns.

NEW COURT SITE NOT SELECTED

APPELLATE JUSTICES PREFER ONE FACING MADISON SQUARE.

Decision to be Made When Controller Fitch Returns—Temporary Quarters in Fifth Avenue.

A site has not been selected for the building for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department.

Mayor Strong, who is a member of the committee appointed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to secure a proper site for the proposed new court building, said yesterday that no negotiations are really in progress, and that no definite action can be taken until Controller Fitch, who is a member of the committee, returns to New-York. Recorder Goff is the third member of the committee.

"It is true," Mayor Strong said, "that, acting on the recommendations made to the Appellate Justices, we have in view the premises at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, but it is also true that we have under consideration several other sites. I cannot say which one will be selected. I was perfectly willing, so far as I was concerned, to make a selection a week ago. Each member of the committee has been looking around independently. When Controller Fitch comes back we will have a meeting, compare notes, and then, no doubt, prepare a report at once."

The site recommended to the Sinking Fund Commissioners by the Appellate Justices for the Court House is now occupied by the houses of Henry C. Miner, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, and the adjoining house of Dr. Edward H. Peaslee. The frontage on Madison Avenue is about 49 feet and on Twenty-fifth Street over 100 feet. It would be possible, were this site purchased, to run an L from Twenty-fifth Street parallel with Madison Avenue, extending back 100 feet from Twenty-fifth Street.

One half of the second floor of the building at 111 Fifth Avenue has been leased for two years at an annual rental of $14,500 for the use of the Appellate Justices. It is expected that before the two years are up a handsome up-town Court House will be ready for use.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court are Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Pardon C. Williams, and Charles Dwight. The Court will sit for the first time Jan. 1. Under the Constitution no more than five Justices can sit in any case.

Justice O'Brien, now sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, said yesterday:

"We recommend the site of the Henry C. Miner and Dr. Peaslee houses to the Sinking Fund Commissioners as a favorable location for the new court building. The Commissioners have not, to my knowledge, acted in the matter further than to refer the question of site to a committee.

"In voting for an up-town site, we followed our best judgment, and, I think, met the approval of the general legal sentiment in New-York. The establishment of the Appellate Division of the court involves a most important change, and one that deserves the fairest possible trial.

"It is altogether wise that this court should be entirely separated from the general courts. One reason is that it would be thought objectionable by many persons to have the Appellate Justices where they might be liable to be thrown in contact with the very Judges who tried the cases.

"The Justices of the Appellate Division here will be so well prepared for their work when court opens that there should not be the slightest hitch in its proceedings. It will run as though it were an old institution. We are studying carefully the rules governing the action of the court, and we are making ourselves thoroughly familiar with all essential details, so that we shall know precisely what to do."

SHE FOUGHT WITH FIVE POLICEMEN

"Irish Mary" Also Threatened to Harm the Station House Matron.

Mary Smith, alias "Irish Mary," who lives at "The Ship," on Hamilton Street, had a row with a man who was formerly her common-law husband Sunday night.

Policeman Gargan arrested Mary, who promised to walk quietly to the station house. At Roosevelt and Oak Streets, however, she turned on Gargan and seized him by the throat, almost strangling him. Gargan sent for assistance, and it took five policemen to carry the woman to the lockup.

Mary was then turned over to the care of Matron Davis, who went to the woman's cell to take off her wet clothing. Mary suddenly whipped out a big knife, and with an oath declared she was going to cut Mrs. Davis into pieces.

Mrs. Davis called for help, and the woman was disarmed. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Cornell held Mary for examination.

To be Tried for Murder in Germany.

United States Commissioner Lyman held Mrs. Mathilda Heinze and Oscar Hellman yesterday for extradition to Germany, to stand trial there on a charge of murder.

The defendants are alleged to have poisoned Mrs. Heinze's husband by administering arsenic to him at Aarnowka, Prussia, in December, 1894.

The two prisoners fled from Germany and came to America last January, with the woman's five-year-old son. They opened a grocery store at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Lexington Avenue.

They left this city when they discovered that the police were looking for them and were arrested in Philadelphia.

NEW NORTH SIDE LINES

The

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Extreme Dullness and Fluctuations Within Narrow Limits.

SUGAR AND GAS ACTIVE FEATURES

Grangers Quiet and Not Materially Changed—Crop Reports Satisfactory -- Small Engagement of Gold for Export.

MONDAY—P. M.

Extreme dullness and narrow fluctuations were the features of to-day's stock market. The London exchange was closed over the usual first Monday in August holiday, and no business came from that centre. The total transactions footed up less than 138,000 shares.

Sugar and Chicago Gas were the active stocks. The first named moved between 113¾ and 115¼, and closed at 114½, a net loss of ¼, on sales of about 22,500 shares. The trading was purely professional. Chicago Gas was strong all day, and closed within ⅛ of its best price, at 58⅞, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Officials of the company report that its earnings are good, and say that there is no reason for uneasiness over the future of the property. Distillers was quiet, but strong. Counsel for the Reorganization Committee appeared in court to-day to argue the application for an injunction against the buying in of the property at the coming sale by the committee, but in the absence of Mr. Greenhut's counsel, the matter went over until to-morrow. Cordage stocks were quiet and practically unchanged. The Waterbury Reorganization Committee announces that the deposits of the company's issues have been so large that the success of its plan is assured. It has, however, extended the time for the deposit of securities until Aug. 9, and has imposed a small penalty on dilatory holders who may wish to come in before that date.

Trading in the Grangers was of less volume than usual, and although fractionally lower than on Saturday, they displayed no weakness. The low-priced specialties were all quiet and firm. There was some selling of Erie on the probability of a heavy assessment on the stock in the coming reorganization. The general news of the day was encouraging. Of thirty roads reporting gross earnings for the last week in July, only eleven show losses, and of this number six report increases for the month. The crop news was all that could be desired. The Chicago Times-Herald prints this morning full reports from the corn belt, which show that conditions everywhere are perfect, and that the prospects are for an immense yield. Reports from Kansas indicate that the corn crop yield will be 85,000,000 bushels more than in 1889, "the bumper year," when the production was 300,000,000 bushels. Returns from Minnesota say that the harvest is early, and that the crop will be the biggest in the history of the State. President Cable of the Rock Island gives out this statement: "The immense crop outlook and encouraging reports from all sections along our roads have led us to look for plenty of work this Fall. We are running our shops full blast, and while we are not in the market for new rolling stock, we have placed a few orders to piece out where we are short." There was an engagement of $150,000 gold for export to-morrow, but the incident attracted no attention. The market closed dull, but at a recovery from the low prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was unchanged. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for choice six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $65,738,787, and the balances were $4,420,-. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $575,889.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas	1⅝
National Linseed Oil	1⅝
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1⅝

DECLINED.

Michigan Central	1⅜
National Starch	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1⅛
Erie 2d cn.	1
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as.	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	1

DECLINED.

Erie 2d cn. cfs.	1
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. 1st	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	1
Virginia Midland gen	1

Government bonds were steady. The sales were $2,000 5s, coupon, at 116¼, and $1,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	99½	....
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	112⅝	113
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122¾
5s, r., 1904	122¼	122¾
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	115½	116¼
Currency 6s, 1896	100	....
Currency 6s, 1897	101	....
Currency 6s, 1898	103	....
Currency 6s, 1899	106	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	....
Cherokee 4s 1897	100¾	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	....

In State securities, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅞, and $4,000 Alabama, Class A, at 109¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158½
Broadway	400
Central National	240
Chase National	118
Chatham	500
Chemical	3500
City	4100
Citizens'	440
Columbia	140
Commerce	200
Continental	168
Corn Exchange	122
East River	280
Fifth Avenue	130
First National	2700
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	115
Germania	800
Greenwich	155
Hanover	1010
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	515
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	192
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	184½
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Merchants'	133
Merchants' Exchange	114
Metropolis	2
Mount Morris	400
Nassau	100
New-York	150
New-York County	228
New-York National Exchange	550
Ninth National	100
Nineteenth Ward	118
National Bank of North America	125
Oriental	188
Pacific	222
Park	185
Phenix	270
Republic	116
Seaboard National	151
Second National	166
Seventh National	300
Shoe & Leather	115
Southern National	91
State of New-York	140
Third National	100
Tradesmen's	105
United States National	91
West Side	180
Yorkville	250
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	28	28¾	400
American Express	114	114	114	114	113	115	25
*American Sugar Refining	114½	115¼	113¾	114½	114	114¾	22,411
*American Sugar Refining pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	104	105	115
American Tel. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	97	99	128
American Tobacco	111¾	111¾	111	111	111	111¾	800
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅛	15¼	15½	4,246
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32	32	32	32	31½	32⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	65	65¼	65	65¼	65	66	800
Canada Southern	56½	56¼	56	56	56	56¼	1,973
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	21½	21¾	510
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	57½	59?	57½	57½	58½	59	24,295
Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101¼	101⅞	102	200
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146	146	146	146	146	147	910
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅝	91	90⅜	90¾	90¼	90⅝	15
C., C., C. & St. L.	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49	48¾	49½	10,735
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95	96	140
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71	71¼	70⅝	70⅞	70¾	71	7,610
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	128	128	128	127	128½	221
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅞	5,980
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	36½	37	100
Consolidated Gas Company	143¾	145¾	143	144⅞	144	144½	2,720
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	....	200
Dist. & Cattle F. all in. pd.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	21½	21¾	5,860
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	96½	99	125
General Electric	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼	36	36⅛	1,453
Illinois Central	100¾	101	100¾	101	101¼	102	47
Iowa Central	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	11	11¼	200
Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	37	37	100
Laclede Gas	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	26½	27	200
Lake Erie & Western	27¾	27	26¾	26⅞	26⅞	27	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	84½	....	84¼	....	84	84	300
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150	150	148	151½	30
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¼	61⅝	3,425
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9	10	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27¼	27	27¼	26¾	27¾	200
Manhattan Beach	5	5	5	5	5	7	200
Manhattan Consolidated	114¾	114¾	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼	1,330
*Metropolitan Traction	100	100½	100	100	100	....	100
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101¼	102	44
Minn. & St. Louis	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	20½	21¼	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	49¾	400
Missouri Pacific	37¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅝	6,045
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	37½	37⅝	530
*National Lead Company	34⅞	35	34⅝	34⅝	34½	35¼	1,215
National Lead Company pf.	92	92	92	92	92	93	102
National Linseed Oil	30	30	30	30	29	30	200
National Starch	7	7	7	7	7	8	153
New-Jersey Central	102½	102¾	102¼	102¼	102¼	103	300
New-York Central	102¾	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102½	317
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	56¾	58?	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¾	210
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	72	75	20
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	31¼	31½	31½	31½	31⅝	32½	100
New-York, Lack. & Western	116	116	116	116	116	....	10
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅜	9⅜	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	3,715
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29	29	29	29	29	29½	100
Norfolk & Western	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	300
North American	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	280
Northern Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	625
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	4,800
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝	200
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	9	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	506
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	200
Philadelphia & Reading	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¼	4,800
Pittsburg & Western pf.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	506
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31⅝	625
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf.	104	104	104	104	104	105	200
Pullman Palace Car Co.	55¾	55¾	55½	55½	54⅝	55½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	276
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8	8	8	8	7¾	8	2
St. Paul & Duluth	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾	8
St. Paul & Omaha	93	93	93	93	91	92½	100
Southern Pacific	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	40⅞	41⅝	240
Southern Railway	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26¼	25⅝	26¼	3
Southern Railway pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¾	250
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42¼	460
Texas Pacific	37	37	36¾	36¾	41⅞	42¼	1,717
Union Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¾	2,813
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝	1,057
United States Cordage	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	650
United States Cordage pf.	17⅜	24	24	24	5⅝	6¼	200
United States Cordage gtd.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	2¾	3¾	100
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3¼	3¾	567
*U. S. Cordage pf., 1st in. pd.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾	85
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	13	13	13	13	13	13½	1,110
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	100
United States Express	40	40	40	40	41	43	110
*United States Leather pf.	85	85½	84¾	84¾	85	85½	1
Wells-Fargo Express	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	672
Western Union Telegraph	93⅝	93½	93	93	93	93¾	1,110
*Western Union Beef	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	10¾	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	1,508
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	53	53	53	53	53	53¾	300
Wisconsin Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	2,054
Total sales							137,784

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	3,000	....	114
At T & S Fe gn 4s when issued	25,000	....	82
	5,000	....	81⅞
	25,000	....	82
	5,000	....	81⅞
	5,000	....	82
	39,000	....	82½
	78,000	....	82¼
	55,000	....	82⅜
	5,000	....	82¾
	59,000	....	82⅝
	40,000	....	82¼
A T & S Fe adj 4s new when issued	16,000	....	54⅜
	8,000	....	54½
	20,000	....	54½
	10,000	....	54¼
	8,000	....	54
	16,000	....	54½
	1,000	....	54¼
At Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co certfs	31,000	....	80¾
	10,000	....	80⅝
	75,000	....	80¾
	7,000	....	80⅝
	17,000	....	80¾
	52,000	....	80⅝
	25,000	....	80¾
	75,000	....	80⅝
	35,000	....	80¼
At Top & S Fe 2d 4s Class A Trust r'cpts 1st Instlmt paid	74,000	....	33¼
	20,000	....	33
Atlan & Pac gtd 4s	11,000	....	51¼
Atlantic & Pacific inc Central Div	10,000	....	4⅛
Baltimore & O 1st Parkersb'g Branch	7,000	....	122
Brooklyn Elev 1st	1,000	....	106
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	25,000	....	102½
Bur C Rad & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	2,000	....	97¼
Canada Southern 2d	9,000	....	108¼
Cent of N J gen 5s registered	2,000	....	115¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	4,000	....	112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	5,000	....	88¾
	1,000	....	83¾
	13,000	....	83½
	1,000	....	83½
	20,000	....	83
Ches & O R & A Div 1st consol 4s	20,000	....	97
Chic B & Q con 7s	16,000	....	120½
Chic B & Q con 5s	10,000	....	107¾
	5,000	....	107½
Chic & East Ill 1st	1,000	....	114½
C & East Ill con	1,000	....	127¼
Total sales			

Chic Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s	5,000	....	92
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	5,000	....	101
	3,000	....	101¼
	1,000	....	101
	6,000	....	101¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st trust receipts	2,000	....	48¾
	2,000	....	49¼
	1,000	....	49¼
	2,000	....	49¾
C & N W S F 5s 1929	2,000	....	112⅝
Chic R I & P ex 5s	11,000	....	105
	5,000s3	....	105
Chi R I & P deb 5s	12,000	....	99
	9,000s3	....	118
C St P M & O 1st	1,000	....	128
Col H Val & Tol 5s	4,000	....	94½
	4,000s3	....	95
Col H V & T G M 6s	2,000	....	93¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st	2,000	....	111⅞
	6,000	....	111¾
	7,000	....	111⅞
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	6,000	....	82½
Denv & Rio G de 4s	2,000	....	87¼
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	10,000	....	98¾
	5,000	....	98¾
East Tenn Reorg'tion lien 4-5s	5,000	....	93
Elev Tex & B S 5s	2,000	....	102
	10,000	....	102¼
Erie 3d mortgage	2,000	....	109¾
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s	2,000	....	102½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	....	97
Lehigh & W B con assented	2,000	....	109¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	25,000	....	111½
	7,000	....	111
	4,000	....	111¼
Louisville & Nashv'le unified gold 4s	5,000	....	85
Louis N A & Chi con	1,000	....	100
Manhattan Ry con 4s	5,000	....	101¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st	9,000	....	119¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s	11,000	....	75
Mich Central con 7s	3,000	....	121

Mil & St Paul 1st I & D Ext	2,000	....	129
sg uoo 'I 8S 'y uuiw	2,000	....	122
	2,000	....	102⅜
Mo K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	....	87⅛
Mo Kans & Tex 2d	6,000	....	64½
	10,000	....	64⅝
	24,000	....	64½
Mo K & Tex ext 5s	2,000	....	91¾
Mo K & T of Tex 5s	2,000	....	97⅛
Mo Kan & East 1st	4,000	....	96
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	....	68½
N Y Central 1st coup	2,000	....	122
N Y Lake Erie & W new 2d consol	1,000	....	67
D M & Co eng certs stamped	10,000	....	68¾
N Y N H & H 4s con deb certfs	2,500	....	145¾
	7,000	....	144
N Y Ontario & W R refunding 4s	1,000	....	94½
	4,000	....	94¾
N Y Sus & W G M 4s	2,000	....	82
Norfolk & Western Marvid & Wash 1st	1,000	....	62
Northern Pac con 5s	15,000	....	42½
	5,000	....	42¾
	22,000	....	42½
Nor Pac col tst nts	5,000	....	70
North Pac 1st coup	6,000	....	117
North Pac 2d coup	21,000s3	....	102½
Nor Ry of Cal 6s	1,000	....	111
	10,000s3	....	101
North'n Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	....	94½
	7,000	....	94
Oreg R R & Nav 1st	1,000	....	108
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	5,000	....	115½
Peo & Eastern 1st	4,000	....	84
	5,000	....	84¼
Phil & R 2d prof inc	5,000	....	19¾
	2,000	....	19⅝
Phil & Read'g gen 4s Trust Co certfs	15,000	....	72⅜
Pitts & Western 1st	1,000	....	85¼
	2,000	....	85¾
Rich & Danville 6s	10,000	....	120½
Rio Grande W'n 1st	1,000	....	76⅞
Rome W & Og con	7,000	....	119
San Fr & N Pac 1st	16,000	....	101

St L & Iron M 5s	15,000	....	83¼
Guaranteed	5,000	....	83
Seattle L S & E 1st	8,000	....	47¼
Trust Co certfs	10,000	....	95
So Pac of Cal 5s con	4,000	....	98
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	....	97¾
	1,000	....	97¾
	14,000	....	97¼
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s	7,000	....	20¾
Tex & Pacific 2d inc	13,000	....	20¼
Tol A A & N M 1st Trust Co certfs	3,000s3	....	83
	2,000	....	84
Tol A A & G T 1st Trust Co certfs	1,000	....	83
Tol Peo & West'n 4s	5,000	....	80
	8,000	....	79
Tol St L & K City 1st	5,000	....	73¼
Union Elevated 1st 6s	10,000	....	105¾
	1,000	....	105¾
Union Pacific 1st '96	14,000	....	97¼
Union Pac 4s 1897	6,000	....	107¼
Union Pac 1st 1898	11,000	....	107½
	9,000	....	107⅝
U P Den & Gulf 1st	2,000	....	39½
	25,000	....	39
	5,000	....	38⅝
	2,000	....	38¼
	7,000	....	39
U S Cordage Co 1st	7,000	....	4½
Virginia Midl'd G M	10,000	....	107
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	....	107⅝
	13,000	....	107¾
	5,000	....	107⅝
	20,000	....	107½
Wabash 2d 5s	19,000	....	76½
	3,000	....	76¾
	1,000	....	76⅜
	2,000	....	77
Wabash deb Ser B	10,000	....	30¾
	5,000s20F	....	30⅜
	5,000	....	30½
	5,000s15F	....	30¼
W'n U Col Trust 5s	1,000	....	110¼
W N Y & Penn 1st	8,000	....	109½
Wilkes & East 1st	2,000	....	89
Wiscon Cen Co inc	5,000	....	11
	5,000	....	10¾
			$1,823,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alb. & Sus	170	....
Alton & Terre Haute	62¼	65
American Coal	90	....
American Cotton Oil pf.	74½	76
American District Tel.	30	40
American Tobacco pf.	111½	113
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	18½	20
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	....
Boston A. I. pf.	105	105½
Brunswick Co.	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	....	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	....	....
Canadian Pacific	52¾	....
Central Pacific	....	10
Chicago & Alton	18½	19
Chicago & Alton pf.	156	161
Chicago & E. Illinois	170	180
Cleveland & Pittsburg	54	55
Col. Coal & Ind. Dev.	162½	....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	8½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	92	107
Columbus & Hocking Coal pf.	4½	5
C., H. V. & T.	....	13
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23½	25½
Commercial Cable	62	66
Consolidated Coal	150	....
Delaware & Hudson	32	....
Del., L. & W.	130½	130⅝
Denver & R. G.	161	162½
Denver & R. G. pf.	14⅜	15¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	47⅝	48¾
Detroit Gas	50	60
*D., S. S. & A.	28½	31
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	6½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	11	14
Evans. & Terre Haute	....	57½
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	41	42
Flint & P. M.	55	....
Flint & P. M. pf.	14½	15½
Great Northern pf.	40	46
G. B. & W. t. r.	127	130
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	½	1½
Homestake	2½	5½
Illinois Steel Co.	22	27
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	71	74
Kanawha & Michigan	15½	18
Keokuk & D. M.	8	9½
K. & D. M. pf.	4½	5
*Unlisted.	16½	....

Laclede Gas pf.	84	....	88
Long Island	86½	....	87½
*L. I. Traction, 1st as. pd.	16¾	....	17½
L., St. L. & T.	....	....	1½
Mah. Coal Road	106	....	....
Maryland Coal pf.	50	....	70
Mexican Central	12	....	13
Mexican National certificates	2	....	2½
Minnesota Iron	83	....	84
Mobile & Ohio	62½	....	65
N. C. & St. Louis	24½	....	25½
National Starch 1st pf.	70	....	90
National Starch 2d pf.	50	....	....
New Central Coal	26	....	34
New-York & New-Haven	9	....	....
New-York, C. & St. L.	204	....	205
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	21	....	24
New-York, S. & W.	11	....	11½
Norfolk Southern	65	....	....
Norfolk & Western pf.	14¾	....	15½
Northwestern Tel.	106	....	....
Ontario Mining	8	....	10
Oregon Imp.	11	....	13
Oregon R. & N.	25	....	30
Pennsylvania Coal	320	....	....
Peoria & Eastern	5	....	7
Peoria, D. & E.	6	....	6¼
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash.	42	....	....
P., F. W. & C.	162½	....	....
P., F. W. & C. pf.	150	....	....
Quicksilver	3¼	....	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	8	....	19
Rens. & Sar.	179	....	....
Rio Grande W	17½	....	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	42	....	44
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	114½	....	....
St. J. & G. I.	1	....	3
St. Paul & Duluth	29	....	30
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	116	....	120
St. P., M. & M.	116	....	117½
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	....	66¾
Southern Cotton Oil	....	....	....
Twin City R. T.	29	....	31
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	....	....
T. P. Land Tr.	9	....	11
Toledo & O. C.	45	....	49
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	....	81
*United States Leather	3	....	3
United States Rubber	16½	....	17
Wabash	40½	....	41
*Western Union Beef	9	....	9½
	10¼	....	10⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. 1st	113¾	115¾	113¾	114½	12,490
Am. Tob. Co.	111	111	111	111	20
A., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	350
A. City. Imp.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½	70
L., N. A. & C. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	30
Mo. Pac.	37½	38⅛	37½	37½	610
M., K. & T. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	20

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. Gas	57¼	59	57¼	58⅞	7,640
C., R. I. & P.	79	79⅝	78¾	78⅝	1,350
C. B. & Q.	90¾	91¼	90¾	90¾	2,740
C., M. & St. P.	71	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝	7,800
Chi. & Nor.	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101½	20
D. & C. F.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½	990
Gen. Elec.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	120
Lcuis. & N.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	560
Manhattan	114¾	114½	114	114	110
Total					40,260

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. T. & S. F. 2d A.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	12,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	7,000
A. Cot. Oil 8s.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Lac. Gas 5s.	97	97

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and descriptive circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Daniel A. Moran & Co.,
48 WALL ST.
(Bank of N. Y. Building.)
Dealers in first-class Railroad, State, City, County, and Town Bonds.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice to Holders of Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 1, 1895, a large number of the bonds having been deposited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, the undersigned intend to apply to have the negotiable Trust Certificates issued by the said trust company listed upon the New-York Stock Exchange. Holders of bonds who have not already deposited them under the said agreement are requested to make such deposit without further delay, as it is extremely important that all the bonds should be properly represented in the foreclosure proceedings now pending and in any reorganization that may be effected.

Pursuant to the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned have decided to limit the time within which the bonds may be deposited without penalty to Aug. 20, 1895.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
MAYER LEHMAN, Committee.

SHEARMAN & STERLING, Counsel.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary, 46 Wall St.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the undernoted First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, dated June 1, 1891, that under the provisions of the Deed of Trust the said Bonds have been drawn by lot in the presence of the Trustee for redemption and payment on the first day of December, 1895, at the offices of MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., in the City of New-York, at par and accrued interest to the said date, when interest thereon will cease:

Bonds Nos. 2, 30, 42, 97, 106, 133, 143, 166, 209, 210, 230, 255, 258, 259, 274, 309, 324, 341, 377, 432, 435, 455, 489, 502, 516, 519, 551, 580, 582, 590, 593, 611, 616, 651, 765, 769, 789, 800, 801, 808, 812, 848, 880, 902, 905, 910, 981, 995—a total of 48 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.
New-York, July 17, 1895.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 15, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION CO.

OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DATED JULY, 1893. DUE JULY, 1923.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 Each, with Provision for Registration of Principal.

Coupons Payable January 1st and July 1st.

ISSUE, $1,500,000.

Issue limited to $2,000,000, the remainder of which can only be issued for new mileage or improvements, at 75 per cent. of the actual cost thereof.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The above bonds are secured by an ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE STREET RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., covering forty-seven miles of track, in operation by electricity, together with all equipment, real estate, franchises, and other property of every kind now owned or hereafter acquired. Less than $32,000 per mile.

Bridgeport is the second city in size in Connecticut, and one of the most prosperous manufacturing cities of the East. It is growing rapidly, and at present, with its suburbs, embraces a population of over 80,000 inhabitants.

The Bridgeport Traction Company is operated under a perpetual franchise granted by the State of Connecticut, by which it is exempt from all city taxation. The company owns all its property in fee, these bonds being a FIRST AND ONLY LIEN thereon.

THE NET EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY ARE DOUBLE ALL INTEREST CHARGES, AND ARE INCREASING STEADILY.

HAVING SOLD THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF $300,000, WE NOW OFFER THE REMAINING BONDS IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS AT 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS WITHOUT HESITATION AS A SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS.
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT, Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Short Line
6% BONDS.

Bondholders who desire to participate in the benefits to be derived from co-operation with this committee may deposit their bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST CO., BOSTON, until AUGUST 15, 1895, on payment of a PENALTY OF $20 A BOND.

R. C. MARTIN, 50 Broadway.
JOHN BIGELOW, 15 Gramercy Park.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
BERNHARD MAINZER, 28 Broad St.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.
G. P. BUTLER, Sec'y, 54 Wall St. Aug. 2, 1895.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
DATED OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Referring to the advertisement of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., dated Aug. 1, 1895, calling in for payment the entire issue of the above bonds on the first day of February, 1896, the undersigned give notice that they are prepared to purchase such bonds in anticipation of payment by the company at a price equal to their redemption value on that date, less a discount of 3 per cent. per annum.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JAN. 4, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Jan. 4, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of thirty-two hundred and seventy-five 24.100 dollars, ($3,275.24.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of August, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. No. 5008.

THE MONETARY TRUST
Once More on Trial.

The officers of The Monetary Trust believe that the security markets of London and New-York are about to assume a position which will justify the purchase of certain securities, and courageous investors can now test the usefulness of the institution by practical results.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1895.

To the Holders of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED, PREFERRED, AND COMMON STOCK of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY:

There have been deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, under the Plan of Reorganization, so large a majority of the outstanding issue of First Mortgage Bonds, and of the Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stocks, respectively, that the success of the plan is assured.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the Reorganization of said Company, the committee has extended the time within which the holders of bonds and stocks may deposit same under said plan with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS., to and including AUGUST 9TH, 1895, upon payment of a penalty of $2.50 per Bond, and of 25 cents per share of stock.

First Mortgage Bonds must be deposited with penalty of $2.50 each.

Guaranteed Stock must be deposited with First Installment of $5 per share, and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Preferred Stock must be deposited with First Installment of $2.50 per share, and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Common Stock must be deposited with First Installment of $1.25 per share, and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New-York, July 27, 1895.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Aug. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, July 16, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared an annual dividend of 12 per cent. on the common stock of the company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1895. Transfer books to be closed from July 23 to Aug. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

TO WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS AND DEBENTURE MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1895, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. D. ASHLEY, President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Aug. 6, at 12:30 P. M.,

at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$78,000 Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Co. 1st Mtge. 8 p. c. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1915.
$2,000 Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co., Limited, general mortgage 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1940; May, 1898, and subsequent coupons attached. Bonds Nos. 66 and 67.
2 Scrip Certificates, $150 each, Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Co., Limited, Nos. 66 and 67.
$7,000 Terminal Association of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 4½ p. c. Gold Bonds, due 1939.
100 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
Policy of insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New-York, dated March 4, 1888, No. 391,884, on life of Julius H. Elsner for $5,000, being a ten-year distribution policy, with all premiums paid except the premium No. 226, due March 14, 1895, not paid, and time to pay which has expired.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, Aug. 7,

At 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

100 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Cos.
600 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
3 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Quincy R. R. Bridge Co.
150 shs. North Chicago St. Ry. Co.
65 40-100 shs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co.
650 shs. Baltimore Traction Co.
$11,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923.
$10,000 West Chicago St. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$8,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 Northern Pacific & Montana R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
5 shs. Union Square Panorama Co.
(By order of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., administrator, &c.)
$2,000 Atchison, Col. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, Nov., 1893, coup.
$1,000 Penn Township, County of Osborne, Kan., 8 p. c. R. R. Bds., 1909.
$1,000 N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co. Gen'l Mtge. Convt. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$4,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923.
$1,500 Florida Pebble Phosphate Co. 7 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1901, Dec., 1893, coup.
$1,500 Florida Pebble Phosphate Co. 7 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1901, June, 1892, coup.
159 shs. Florida Pebble Phosphate Co.
68 shs. Illinois & Miss. Tel. Co.
50 shs. Canada Southern Ry. Co.
18 shs. Gold and Stock Tel. Co.
1 sh. Atlantic & Ohio Tel. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
23 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
25 shs. Eighth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. South Brooklyn Sawmill Co., (hyp'd.)
10 shs. U. S. Projectile Co., (hyp'd.)
10 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y., (hyp'd.)
20 shs. L. I. Safe Deposit Co., (hyp'd.)
61 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (hyp'd.)
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co., (hyp'd.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co., (hyp'd.)
40 shs. D. & M. Chauncey Real Est. Cy., L't'd, (hyp'd.)
$500 People's Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 6 p. c. Bd., 1900, (hyp'd.)
$1,000 Mil. & St. Paul Ry., St. Paul Div., 1st Mtge. Convt. Gold 7 p. c. Bd., 1902, (hyp'd.)
$2,000 Union Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 5 p. c. Cons. Mtge. Bds., 1929, (hyp'd.)
10 shs. Adams Express Co., (hyp'd.)
1,000 shs. American Art Publishing Co., (hyp'd.)
50 shs. American Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.
51 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
75 shs. National Park Bank.
$12,000 Cent. Safe Dep. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
270 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
50 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$1,000 Union Pacific Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1897, indorsed.
$1,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. 8 p. c. Bds., 1908, guaranteed.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921, indorsed.
$2,000 Jefferson, Madison & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$2,000 Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.

WOOLEN MILLS ADVANCE WAGES

Manufacturers in Rhode Island Add Considerably to the Incomes of Their Operatives.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—The voluntary advance promised by the Woolen Manufacturers' Club, composed of the Providence, National, Saranac, and Nanton Mills, at Olneyville, and the Farewell Mills, at Central Falls, the scene of the recent great strike, went into effect on light goods to-day. The advance on the weaving schedule is about 7½ per cent., although the rate varies in different mills, due to the fact that on low pickwork the rate must be proportionally better to enable the weavers to get fair wages. The usual extras on all shuttles over four, which, it was rumored, would be cut off, will still be paid. This makes the advance 7½ per cent. with no off-sets. In other departments loom fixers are raised from $2.10 to $2.25 per day, and dresser tenders from $1.90 to $2. This raise is equal to half the cut made in 1893.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 5.—Notices were posted in the Harris Woolen, Lippitt Woolen, Perseverence Worsted, Simpson Worsted, and W. H. Prendergast's Woolen Mills to-day, announcing an average of wages averaging 5 per cent. to weavers, loom fixers and mule spinners. The increase goes into effect to-day. This is a restoration of a little more than half the cut in 1893. About 500 hands are affected.

GOLD RESERVE'S TRIFLING LOSS.

Future Shipments Abroad May Be Affected by Bankers' Actions.

The loss to the Treasury's gold reserve yesterday amounted to only $150,000, notice of the withdrawal of which had been given on Saturday at the Sub-Treasury. It was taken by the agent of one of the steamship companies, who said he intended to use it for the accommodation of travelers on his line.

The security market paid no attention to it, and members of the bond syndicate were as complacent as usual.

Nothing has yet been done by the syndicate toward restoring last week's losses to the reserve. Since the gold is in hand with which to do it at any time, no concern is felt regarding it.

It seems probable that outside dealings in foreign exchange may hereafter be hampered. When W. H. Crossman & Brother sent $1,000,000 abroad in July, Brown Brothers & Co. bought $150,000 of that amount in cable transfers. Brown Brothers & Co. said yesterday that the bills came through a broker, with no intimation that they had been issued by any one acting in antagonism to the bond syndicate. Had this been intimated the purchase would not have been made.

It is probable that hereafter bills offered through brokers will be scrutinized by banking-house buyers, who are all connected with the syndicate, and that outside shipments on speculative account will thereby be discouraged.

REVOLUTIONARY FEELING IN MANITOBA

If the Dominion Insists on Parochial Schools There May Be Trouble.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 5.—Premier Greenway to-day summoned a meeting of his Cabinet Ministers for next Friday, to take into consideration the communication from the Dominion Government requesting that the Manitoba Government at once state definitely what it proposes doing about the Governor General's order to restore Roman Catholic parochial schools. Politicians here do not doubt that if the Greenway Government persists in its refusal to obey the order it will be dismissed from office by the Governor. This belief has created great excitement and much talk that is little short of revolutionary.

The Tribune, the organ of the Greenway Government, to-night says: "There are no doubt some people in Manitoba, who have been exasperated by the truculent and unconsidered course of the Dominion Government who would not be sorry to see them take the course indicated. But more moderate persons would dread any such event. They know the amount of material in this province which has been rendered inflammable by the insufferable insolence of the Dominion authorities, and they have a very lively apprehension as to the consequences which would ensue if the statesmen should crown their colossal record of stupidity by an attempt to deprive this province of all its constitutional autonomy."

Cork from an American Tree.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent to Sandersville, Ga., by the Government, and set out to test their adaptability to the climate. Three or four are yet living, and the largest one is more than 2 feet in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk, under the direction of Col. Richard L. Worthen, who manifests a great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington and to the Atlanta Exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material.

CAPT. SUMNER'S REPORT

Statistics of the Columbia's Speed Trial Given to Secretary Herbert.

TO BE DRY-DOCKED AT BROOKLYN

Extent of the Damage She Received at Southampton or on the Passage Will Then Be Made Known by a Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The official report by Capt. Sumner on the speed trial of the cruiser Columbia across the Atlantic was received by Assistant Secretary McAdoo at the Navy Department to-day.

The report says that the run from the Needles was made as directed by department orders, except as to forced draught, and that the time from the Needles to Sandy Hook was 6 days 23 hours and 49 minutes. The quantity of coal on board at the time of departure was 1,861½ tons. The draught forward was 26 feet 3 inches, and aft 25 feet 6 inches. The weather was fairly clear at the start, with thick fog at times in the Channel. With a smooth sea in the English Channel, the ship made 18.19 knots an hour.

With all the hatches on the forecastle down, considerable water came aboard. The maximum roll was 19 to port and 17 to starboard. The ship was steaming 17 to 19 knots an hour on an allowance of 200 tons a day. At 12:10 A. M. July 27 a tube blew out in No. 6 connection of boiler F, and the boiler was put out of use for seven hours. Sunday the weather was mostly clear and pleasant, a smooth sea, with light wind from the south. Coal allowance was increased to 225 tons a day. The report goes on:

Monday—Clear weather, with light, variable winds and a smooth sea; distance made, 462 miles.

Tuesday—Weather stormy up to 4 A. M.; ship very wet fore and aft; eased engines for a short time; foggy eight hours, sea moderate; ran into polar current at 6 A. M.; at 7 P. M. passed close to a large iceberg just on the northeast edge of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland; floating near were some detached portions of the main berg, which appeared to show some fifty feet above water and to have an area of about 150 by 500 feet, presenting the appearance of an enormous snowbank afloat, the whole of it being perfectly white; it was almost exactly in the course of the ship, so that she had to run off to pass it at a safe distance; fortunately, the weather was clear at the time, and the cruiser sighted the berg while some eight miles from it, her speed at the time being twenty knots per hour.

Wednesday—Fair weather for the most part; sea smooth and moderate; nine hours of fog, heavy rainsquall at 2:20 P. M.; distance made, 455 miles; coal consumed last twenty-four hours, 230 tons; leaky tube in top row, middle box No. 6, fire room, Boiler E; it was plugged with a wooden plug; steam was sent through auxiliary main pipe; other plugs were placed in leaky tubes; the vacuum was poor and getting poorer, and the main condensers appeared to be greasy.

Thursday—Fine, clear weather, smooth sea; distance made, 453 miles; coal consumed last twenty-four hours, 250 tons; picked up New-York pilot to southward of Cape Sable, about 150 miles out from Sandy Hook.

Friday—Clear, fine weather, smooth sea; misty outside; completed run on passing the Sandy Hook Lightship at 8:59 this morning, giving the ship 6 days 23 hours and 49 minutes from the Needles, an average hourly speed for the entire run of 18.41 knots, all of which was made under natural draft. The coal consumption since noon yesterday has been 221 tons; coal now on hand, 328 tons.

The total coal consumed during the run was 1,474 tons 1,180 pounds.

In closing his report, Capt. Sumner says: "It was not deemed practicable to make the last twenty four hours' run under forced draught, because of the unreliability of the boilers—we were blowing out tubes at 140 pounds pressure—the loose state of the engines from the long run, the great fatigue of the crew, and, above all, the impracticability of getting a coal supply to the boilers with sufficient rapidity as the coal was situated at this stage of the run. The run involved excessive labor on the part of most of the ship's company. There were twelve volunteers from deck on duty in the firerooms for the whole run, and forty-eight more men from deck were employed below for some days in supplying the lower bunkers with coal from the wing passages.

"I feared that I was to be deprived of the valuable services of Passed Assistant Engineer Bevington of our engineer force, as he met with a severe and painful accident just previous to our departure from Southampton, which placed him on the sick list. He left the list, however, though still suffering severely from the effects of his accident, and took his watch and duty in the engine room all the way over."

Capt. Sumner said nothing in the report regarding the straining of the ship in docking her at Southampton.

The extent of the damage sustained by the cruiser and her general condition after her great ocean trip will soon be known. Next Thursday she will be docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and thoroughly examined by a board of experts consisting of Commodore Selfridge, Chief Engineer Farmer, and Naval Constructor Bowles. The examination will determine whether or not it is necessary to put her out of commission, and to make extensive repairs. In case she is badly injured, a court of inquiry will be appointed to place the responsibility for the damage. But until the board just appointed completes its examination no such step will be taken.

CONTROLLER PALMER EXCULPATED

He Had No Knowledge that Crummey Is a Veteran Fireman.

When Controller Palmer of Brooklyn last week swore to an affidavit in which he said he did not know that Robert Crummey, who is suing to get back into the Controller's office, from which he was removed last April, was a veteran volunteer firemen, it was said that he had committed perjury, and it appeared to be so when the affidavit of Secretary William J. D. Campbell of the Civil Service Commission was produced.

Mr. Campbell in his affidavit swore that the printed civil list, with the fact that Mr. Crummey was a veteran, had been sent to Controller Palmer.

Mr. Campbell yesterday set Controller Palmer right, but proved that he had himself sworn unintentionally to an untruth in the matter.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, he said:

"All of you have noticed the strictures passed by Judge Gaynor upon Controller Palmer in the case of Robert Crummey, whom Judge Gaynor reinstated. The Judge made the decision on the strength of an affidavit made by me. I was careless in signing an affidavit which was wrong, and Judge Gaynor's strictures on Mr. Palmer were entirely untrue and belong on me. Mr. Palmer was guilty of no perjury, and his statements in the case were absolutely true. He was subjected to severe criticism through a mistake of mine. Mr. Palmer swore he did not know that Crummey was a veteran, that he had never seen the civil list which contained that fact. My affidavit stated that he had, when, as a matter of fact, the only list he had seen was a list printed on Jan. 1, 1894, which did not contain the fact that Crummey was a veteran. I had reference in my affidavit to the list printed Jan. 1, 1895, a copy of which was not furnished Mr. Palmer until the latter part of February. It was entirely my mistake, and I alone am to blame."

Starved Herself to Death.

OWOSSO, Mich., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Jennie Garfield of New-Haven township, died last week from starvation, having taken that method of committing suicide. Domestic troubles separated her from her husband a year and a half ago. She brooded over the separation until her mind became unbalanced. She attempted suicide three times, once by taking morphine, again she used a razor, and the third time she jumped into a cistern. Finally she decided to starve herself. She took no nourishment for thirty-three days, which reduced her from a large, handsome woman to a mere skeleton.

American Dental Association.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 5.—The American Dental Association of the United States met to-day in annual convention at the Beach Auditorium. The session was a preliminary one. One thousand dentists attended.

The National Association of Dental Examining Boards met later at the Hotel Columbia and transacted routine work. The main body of the association convened at 3 o'clock. Applications from the State boards of Kansas, Connecticut, Colorado, and New-Mexico were received asking for admission. The election of officers and other important work will be taken up to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Conference of Southern Transportation Men in This City.

Influential representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company of Baltimore, the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., and probably the Seaboard Air Line will have an important conference in the Hotel Waldorf, in this city, to-day.

This meeting is the result of overtures made for the settlement of the strained relations between the Merchants and Miners' Company and the Ocean Steamship Company. The trouble between those two companies is said to have been caused by a move on the part of the Merchants and Miners' Line to secure freight in Philadelphia destined for Savannah and other places in the South. The Ocean Company objected to such competition, and put agents in Baltimore to solicit Southern business. This traffic was sent to Philadelphia on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company's line, and thence southward on the Ocean Line.

The Merchants and Miners' Company then invaded the Ocean Company's New-York territory with a big reduction in rates, taking business over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Norfolk, and there connecting with steamers from Baltimore. Overtures were made for an amicable settlement, and pending these a temporary peace was arranged between the rival companies. The Merchants and Miners' Company maintained that Philadelphia is natural territory for its operations, and that the sending of freight from Baltimore by way of Philadelphia and the Ocean Line was a round-about and unnatural route. It therefore asks the withdrawal of the Ocean Company from Baltimore territory.

To Save the Palisades.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has for a long time been an earnest advocate of the preservation of the Palisades, those commanding wonders of nature which can be observed most advantageously from the car windows during a ride along the Hudson River Division of America's "great four-track road." A special joint commission representing New-York and New-Jersey now has the matter of the future care and protection of the Palisades under consideration, and Mr. Daniels is deeply interested in the work of that commission.

One plan suggested is that the United States Government shall arrange with the States of New-York and New-Jersey, and also with private property owners, to make a military post of that portion of the Hudson River's bank that embraces the Palisades. It is proposed to mount heavy guns all along the majestic bluff, and construct suitable quarters for the Federal troops which may be assigned to guard the new post. This suggestion will be considered carefully by the joint States commission in connection with the United States military authorities.

Westinghouse-Baldwin Coalition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city, which are owned by

VALKYRIE'S STEEL MAST

Will Be One Hundred and Five Feet Long and Very Light.

A STEEL BOOM PROVES SUCCESSFUL

It Did Not Buckle Nor Bend Like the Wooden Booms—Contradictory Stories About Defender and Vigilant.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 27.—The cables arriving here explaining the trials between the Defender and the Vigilant are so contradictory and unintelligible that the yachtsmen here are quite in the dark. However, the announcement made that the Vigilant has been much improved in speed explains that the Defender is not so fast as was expected.

Of course, the Defender may or may not have been doing her best, and it is not likely she would be doing her best. At the same time the statements and figures given are not wholly attributed here to extreme modesty.

Exact information from either side of the Atlantic can only be compared to rivals in a game of cards showing their trumps to the other side. No one with any knowledge of yacht building or yacht racing here pays the slightest attention to the information cables carry.

The most sensational information here is undoubtedly correct, which is that Messrs. Henderson, the builders of the Valkyrie, are building a steel mast for the cutter 105 feet long. The steel boom for the Valkyrie, by the same firm, was an undoubted success, which means that it was lighter than the built wooden boom, and, as was also found out, it did not "buckle" or bend like the wooden boom. At one time in this country the idea was that unless a yacht worked like a basket, and consequently leaked like one, she was of no use to win a race.

To give a certain amount of truth to this speculation, it was alleged that your famous old schooner America, when she won the America's Cup in 1851, had the nuts of the bolts which secured her "knees" all eased, or partially unscrewed, to enable her to race as she did and "work like a basket" to win the cup. The only authority on this point that could have settled it was the late Mr. Schuyler of the New-York Yacht Club, one of the donors of the cup, but in talking over it with the most astute of our racing Captains, many a year since, his remark was: "What is the need for a yacht designer if the yacht is to race all out of shape?"

The slim scantling of some of the smaller yachts nowadays suggests the suspicion that the "basket fad" is not quite worn out, and may account for the fact that some of the older boats with stronger scantling beat the newer boats. And this is where the check to light scantling will come in, and not by some rule of surveying scantling, as was proposed by the Yacht Racing Association, to increase the dimensions of "skin," about our yacht building yards.

On the 25th Britannia and Ailsa had a good race in a good breeze at the Royal Irish Yacht Club regatta, in Dublin Bay. Ailsa in her new trim went off with the lead, sailing in first-rate trim, but on Jay, the Captain, is no match for Carter of the Britannia, and Carter's seamanship brought in Britannia winner.

Britannia also was winner on the 24th, after Ailsa had beaten her going to windward on both turns. It is a curious fact, and worthy of the acceptation by yacht designers, that Britannia, a comparatively big-bodied cutter to Ailsa, can reach and run that cutter, but cannot always beat her to windward. Ailsa is a shallow, beamy cutter compared to Britannia, but even the extra two feet of draught does not explain the difference off and on the wind.

Niagara goes on her course of victory at Dublin, and has frightened Fife's new Eucharis off the course. On the 25th, in a good breeze at the Royal Irish, Niagara and Dakotah were started alone, and a section of the Irish word on shore did not care which cutter won, so long as it was an American.

Among the sensational yarns flying about the Clyde, as usually happens after the Clyde "regatta fortnight," one of the most amusing is that the Honorable Admiral Victor Montagu steered his forty-rater, Carina, in some of the Clyde forty-rater matches and won the prize. But in some of these matches no paid seaman on board was allowed to touch the helm, otherwise the yacht was disqualified from obtaining the prize. The very last thing the Admiral would do was to admit he was not a seaman, and since he is on a retired pension, some of the Clyde sea lawyers maintain he was, in consequence of his pension, a paid seaman, and his cutter ought thereby to be disqualified.

It is not the least likely the case of the Carina will be appealed to the Yacht Racing Association, but a good deal of badinage is being enjoyed over the dilemma. Most of our yacht clubs are finding an open hole Morristown course, doing it in 88 strokes, and so holds the record. Flagg and Chapman have also been doing very creditable golf work.

The recently organized South Shore Country Club at West Islip, L. I., has commenced the laying out of a golf course, and as the club has sufficient land to make a good one there is no reason why these new Long Island links should not be the best in that vicinity. A handsome clubhouse has already been erected, and the officers and Directors of the club are: President—Harry O. Nicholas; Vice President—C. F. Frothingham; Secretary—William A. Overton; Treasurer—Stephen H. De Forest; Directors—Louis Wagstaff, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Nelson G. Carman, Malcolm W. Ford, Woodruff Sutton, Woodruff Sutton, Jr., Phoenix Remsen, and R. G. Rolston.

Another interesting golf tournament which will attract considerable attention among the various clubs in the vicinity of New-York will be an inter-club match for a handsome silver cup presented by Fulton Cutting of the Tuxedo Club. The cup will be played for by teams of two from clubs around New-York.

There is some talk among those interested in the Morris Park race course of reviving golling interest there again this Fall. A year or so ago a small course was laid out there, but no attention has been paid to it this year. There is now a possibility of the course being enlarged and put in good shape for play this Fall. Many of the residents and visitors at Narragansett Pier are showing considerable lively interest in golf and have organized the Point Judith Golf Club, which already has a very good course.

The Staten Island golfers have put their fine new course on the grounds of the Richmond County Country Club in excellent shape, and the members are now busy at the game nearly every day in the week. George Hunter, Captain of the team, is now in Europe, but is expected back before the 1st of September to witness the contest for the Hunter Gold Medal, which will be played for on Labor Day.

contestants left to fight for possession of the trophy were Mr. Stoddart and John C. Ten Eyck. Stoddart is the amateur golfing champion of America, and his victory was not entirely unexpected, but it was thought that Ten Eyck would give him a closer game, as Mr. Ten Eyck has been playing very fine golf recently, and the fact that he was able to stand off a lot of first-class competitors and get a place in the final round was in itself worthy of considerable honor. Stoddart, however, won in a comparatively easy manner by the score of 6 up—that is, 6 holes ahead, with 5 to play. The tournament was by hole play, strokes not counting in the actual result, and the usual course was played over twice around 18 holes.

In the drive off, both men did well, although the strong southerly wind acted as quite an obstacle against the straight passage of the balls through the air during the greater part of the play. Ten Eyck's drive was about ten yards better than Stoddart's, but he failed to approach the hole as accurately as Stoddart, and the latter holed his ball first in five strokes, Ten Eyck doing it in six. The next hole was also taken by Stoddart in three strokes, but Ten Eyck captured the third hole by a fine approach shot and a pretty put. This one hole, however stopped Ten Eyck's career in this respect, as during the remainder of the round Stoddart took every one, except the eighth hole, which was halved, both doing it in six strokes. Ten Eyck, in his first drive to the fourth hole, landed his ball near the foot of an old stone wall, in a thick clump of grass. It was almost impossible to strike it out from its miserable position, and Ten Eyck availed himself of the privilege of playing his ball sideways, thus getting it a few yards back on the level meadow, but had to incur the penalty of losing two strokes for so doing. And that virtually gave Stoddart the hole, he taking in four to Ten Eyck's seven strokes. Each took the same number of strokes to the fifth hole, Ten Eyck missing his first drive. Stoddart's drives for the seventh hole were well judged, and about the longest and best he did during the day. Ten Eyck drove his ball into the artificial earth breaker a few yards from the hole, and his ball fell back into the sand, but he got it out with a neat stroke, losing the hole, however, by two strokes to Stoddart's seven. The first round of nine holes finished with Stoddart six up.

On starting the second round Stoddart encountered misfortune, his ball failing to clear the stone wall bounding the old roadway, and it got a bad lie on top of a small rock, close to the wall. He made a sportsmanlike attempt, however, to loft it out, but failed to move it perceptibly in two strokes, and then he gave up the hole to Ten Eyck. The second one took, and Ten Eyck got the third in five strokes to Stoddart's six. Stoddart, however, finished the match at the fourth hole by taking it in four strokes, making him six holes ahead of Ten Eyck, with five to play, but the remaining ones could have no effect on the result.

Stoddart, who has but recently returned from Europe, has been considerably out of practice, but his first round Saturday was a well-played game, his total score for the nine holes being 44, an excellent record. D. G. Henderson, the donor of the cup, was present, and awarded the prize to the victor after the contest. Among others present were A. L. Livermore, J. B. Upham, W. A. Hodgman, and B. S. de Garmendia. The score for the first round, by strokes, the only one completed, follows:

L. B. Stoddart	5	3	5	4	4	5	7	6	5—44
J. C. Ten Eyck	6	4	4	7	7	6	10	6	6—50

GOLFING NEWS AND NOTIONS.

St. Andrew's Club's Tournament—The West Islip Course.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club members are at present very much interested over the coming team tournament with the Brookline Country Club of Boston. The match will really be a double one, the first one of 18 holes being played on the St. Andrew's links, and the second one of the same number of holes on the Brookline links.

The first meeting will be held Saturday, Aug. 24. The contest will be by hole play, and while individual members of the opposing teams will play each other, the total sum of the holes won by the different members will count. Capt. A. L. Livermore of the St. Andrew's Club has just picked the club team, and every member of it is practising golf for keeps, with the avowed purpose of defeating their Boston rivals.

The St. Andrew's team is a good one, containing about all of the first-rank players in the club. It is made up of L. B. Stoddart, amateur champion of America; Col. Archibald Rogers, David G. Henderson, Arthur L. Livermore, J. B. Upham, J. C. Ten Eyck, W. R. Innis, James Park, George E. Armstrong, and Robert B. Kerr, with Dr. Henry Moffat and A. H. Sands as substitutes.

The Brookline Country Club's team, while not entirely picked, will probably contain the following, who are among the best players in the club: Lawrence Curtis, Captain; E. W. Thomas, A. Rice, S. H. Bennett, Quincy A. Shaw, A. M. Coats, H. C. Leeds, and J. Watson Merrill.

Arthur L. Livermore, who has already built up an enviable reputation as a golfer, has succeeded in again lowering the record for the St. Andrew's course twice around 18 holes. In the Henderson Cup tournament a week ago he did the course in 90 strokes, establishing a record, but two or three days ago he did it in 87 strokes, the lowest the course has ever been done in by an amateur. Stoddart last year did it in 89 strokes, but since that time the positions of some of the holes have been lengthened and the course made much longer.

The next monthly handicap of the St. Andrew's Club will be played Saturday, Aug. 17, and the entries will be fully as large as has been the case in the past, with these popular monthly handicaps.

The Tuxedo golfers are giving a great deal of attention to the game at present. Next Saturday they will probably play a team match with the Morristown Golf Club on the Morristown links. The teams will probably consist of four men, the Tuxedo team being drawn from Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Walker Breese Smith, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., R. C. Kent, William Kent, "Phil" Allen, and Alfred Seton. The Morristown four will probably be picked from William Shippen, H. P. Phipps, W. Allston Flagg, George B. Post, and C. D. Chapman. Mr. Shippen has just established a new amateur record for the long open hole Morristown course, doing it in 88 strokes, and so holds the record. Flagg and Chapman have also been doing very creditable golf work.

APPOINTMENTS IN TAX DEPARTMENT

Five More Deputies Named—Two for the Annexed District.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments made five more appointments yesterday of Deputy Tax Commissioners. They are Richard S. Satterlee, Thomas J. Nealis of 335 East Thirty-second Street, William Kelloch of 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Augustus M. Field, and Thomas C. Arnow.

The last two were named for the annexed district. Augustus M. Field is Supervisor of the town of Westchester. Mr. Kellock was a Deputy Tax Commissioner some years ago, and resigned. Thomas J. Nealis is the New-York State Democracy leader of the new Twentieth Assembly District.

The Tax Commissioners made no explanation as to their purpose to make further changes in their department, but it is generally understood that from time to time more removals and appointments will be made.

Both Charged with Highway Robbery.

Raymond Mullen, twenty years old, of 188 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Thomas Walsh, eighteen years old, same address, were arraigned yesterday morning in the Tombs Police Court, before Magistrate Cornell, charged with highway robbery.

Gustave Wessing, who keeps a bowling alley at 118 Clinton Place, was the complainant. Wessing said that Mullen and Walsh stopped him early yesterday morning at the City Hall elevated station and took $4 from him. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and each was held in $2,500 bail for General Sessions.

Bequests by Isabella Dolan.

By the will of Isabella Dolan, which was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate, $200 is left to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of the Holy Cross Church, $105 to St. Michael's Association of St. Michael's Church, $00 to the Purgatorial Society of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, and $100 to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis's Hospital. To the Rev. John Gleason of St. Michael's Church is given $500, and to the Rev. Ludger Beck $105. The rest of the estate is given to relatives.

DULL DAYS AT FLEETWOOD.

Nearly All the Fast Steppers Away at Trotting Meetings.

Fleetwood is almost deserted. Nearly every horse in anything like condition is away at one or other of the numerous meetings now on in the Eastern States.

Kelly landed a poor race with James Butler's gelding Eastview at Poughkeepsie last week, and secured second money with Prince Mansfield, in spite of his being quite lame. Jerome Whelpley won a great race in the 2:18 class, pacing, at Poughkeepsie with Little Barefoot, so that Fleetwood made on the whole quite a good showing at the Hudson River Park.

Bayreuth captured the stake race at Glen Falls very much to the satisfaction of the Fleetwood contingent. Nutshell of E. R. Bowne's string won his race at Old Orchard in fine style, while Zembia from the same stable got the tail-end of the purse in her race.

George H. Martin thinks he has some pretty good things in his stable at Fleetwood. He drove Melette, by Consolation, dam by Almont, in 2:28¾, 2:21, and 2:19¼. She does a half in 1:07 and quarters in 0:33 with ease. Melette is the property of Kimball C. Atwood, and will start in the races at Providence Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Martin has lately taken in hand a very finely bred and handsome mare belonging to John Staub of this city. He has been working her in 2:25, and thinks she will have a first-class chance for the purse in the 2:27 class trotting at the Grand Circuit meeting here.

John Daly has been sending Lucre in 2:15, 2:14¾, and 2:13¾, and Charlie Green, another of his stable, has been going in 2:22, 2:18, and 2:20.

John Kelly has gone to Buffalo with Eastview and Dudley Olcott. Jerome Whelpley takes Little Barefoot to Albany, and the two Bownes, with their string, will be heard of at Rigby this week.

The Parkway Drive Club's track is not quite so deserted as Fleetwood. Don Nichols is pushing Touch Me Not, Lucky Baldwin, St. Jo, and others; Devy is keeping Edith Rose and several youngsters belonging to Major Dickinson in shape, and John Driscoll is working a young stallion by Piedmont, the property of Morris Mullens, and a young gelding by Bayonne Prince, owned by Philip Colliers.

Mr. P. H. Powers's stable includes Amon, bay stallion, by Asmon, dam by Gen. Benton, the property of C. W. Kellogg; Sir Wilke, by Gray Wilke-Montrose, by Sultan, a full brother to Mary Best, and Muta Wilkes, also the property of C. W. Kellogg.

John R. Arnold is laid up in Flatbush Hospital with a slight fracture of the skull. He is recovering nicely, and the doctors expect him to be about very shortly.

STODDARD GETS THE CUP.

Defeats Ten Eyck in the Tournament at the St. Andrew's Golf Links.

The handsome silver cup presented to the St. Andrew's Golf Club by David G. Henderson became the property Saturday of L. B. Stoddart, who won the final match in the scratch tournament, for which the cup was given. The tournament was commenced one week ago on the St. Andrew's links at Yonkers, and Saturday the only

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:01|Sun sets...7:10|Moon rises..7:50

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:01	8:09	1:45	1:56
Governors Island	8:28	8:30	2:30	2:35
Hell Gate	10:21	10:23	3:58	4:03

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alleghany	Kingston	Aug. 1
Dresden	Bremen	July 25
Elysia	Gibraltar	July 22
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	July 30
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 31
Mississippi	London	July 25
Pontiac	Liverpool	July 19
Rhynland	Antwerp	July 27
Venezuela	La Guayra	July 31

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

Cherokee	Jacksonville	Aug. 4
Comal	Galveston	July 31
El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 2
Seguranca	Havana	Aug. 3

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

El Monte	New-Orleans	Aug. 3
Lahn	Bremen	July 31
Manhanset	Rotterdam	July 26

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

Britannic	Liverpool	July 31
Dania	Hamburg	July 26
Island	Christiansand	July 26
Lucania	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 1

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Francisco	Hull	July 26
Finland	Shields	July 26

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Olbers	Aug. 6	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Aug. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	Aug. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Aug. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 7	Grenada	39 Broadway.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Aug. 7	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Bi Dorado	Aug. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Ontario	Aug. 7	London	21-23 State St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Aug. 8	Amst'd'm	39 Broadway.
Muriel	Aug. 8	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Troma	Aug. 8	Leith	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	Aug. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Aug. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Columbia	Aug. 9	Boston	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ohio	Aug. 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Panama	Aug. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Touraine	Aug. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maskelyne	Aug. 10	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Amsterdam	Aug. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alleghany	Aug. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Concho	Aug. 10	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Seguranca	Aug. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Aug. 10	Maracaibo	2-4 Stone St.
Carib Prince	Aug. 10	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
Otranto	Aug. 10	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 10	Galveston	Pier 35 N. R.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Prave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Aug. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Justin	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bea Bellido	Aug. 14	Matanzas	21 Old Slip.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Aug. 14	Cabarien	30 Wall St.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	Guayra	Pier 10 N. R.
Antillia	Aug. 14	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Coleridge	Aug. 14	Pern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Britannia	Aug. 14	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Elysia	Aug. 14	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Aug. 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Aug. 15	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
State of Texas	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Aug. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	Aug. 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ailsa	Aug. 17	Kingston	24 State St.
Leona	Aug. 17	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	Aug. 17	New-Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Danla	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Biela	Aug. 17	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Furnessia	Aug. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Aug. 17	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Aug. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Aug. 17	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
W. Taylor	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Pier 11 N. R.
Marsala	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Albano	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lahnitz	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Spree	Aug. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Aug. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Newport	Aug. 20	Colon	Pier 24 N. R.
Tauric	Aug. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerland	Aug. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Pesqua	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Aug. 21	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Hindoo	Aug. 21	London	21-23 State St.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 21	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Hubert	Aug. 23	Para	90 Gold St.
Irawaddy	Aug. 24	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Galileo	Aug. 24	Hull	21-23 State St.
Lepanto	Aug. 24	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Kansas City	Aug. 24	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Obdam	Aug. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ems	Aug. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Aug. 24	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Virginia	Aug. 24	Hamb'g	Pier 5 N. R.
Mobile	Aug. 24	London	4 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Aug. 24	Pern'b'co	2-4 Stone St.
Philadelphia	Aug. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Ultonia	Aug. 24	Hull	21-23 State St.
K. Wilhelm II.	Aug. 24	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Aug. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
F. Wilhelm III.	Aug. 24	Stettin	32 Beaver St.
Principia	Aug. 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Nomadic	Aug. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havel	Aug. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 28	S'th mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Aug. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 29	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Etona	Aug. 29	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Peconic	Aug. 31	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Aug. 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
Gulf of California	Aug. 31	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Eastern Prince	Aug. 31	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Hevelius	Aug. 31	Pern'b'co	19 Whith'l St.
Iberia	Aug. 31	Christiania	29 Broadway.
Anchoria	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	Sept. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Georgic	Sept. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Theresina	Sept. 3	Para	13 Pearl St.
Westerland	Sept. 4	Antwerp	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Sept. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Sept. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Aug. 5.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool July 25, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:47 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol July 18, via Swansea 23d, with mdse and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina Aug. 1, via Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow July 25, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 4th.

SS Saratoga, Boyce, Tampico July 27, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse and passengers to E. A. Allen.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen July 27, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Heidritchs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:53 A. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willets, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger. Amsterdam July 25, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Petit Goave July 15, via Kingston 30th, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Aug. 2, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS County of York, (Br.,) Maddrell, Girgenti June 25, via Gibraltar July 17, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

Bark Robert Fuller Nash, St. Simon's 9 ds, with lumber to Hilton & Dodge—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Nellie Smith, Hayes, Matanzas 12 ds, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Parsons, Barnes & Lyon.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond.
Barks Julia, for Mobile; Ciampi Emilia, for Philadelphia; Draguette, for Limerick, Ireland.

Spoken.

Bark Adderly, (Br.,) Fettes, from New-York May 17 for Brisbane, was spoken June 22 on the equator in lon 27 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Campbell, from New-York July 27 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York July 24 for London, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Duchess of Roxburghe, (Br.,) Capt. Reddie, from New-York July 15, via Pilt Cove, N. F., for, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York July 23 for Flushing, for orders, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Elwick (Br.) sld. from Huelva for New-York July 29.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Trieste for New-York July 31.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Vaillat, sld. from Marseilles for New-York Aug. 2.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, sld. from Leith for New-York Aug. 3.

SS Mab (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Capt. Stormer, from New-York July 20, arr. at Genoa Aug. 1.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyerdierks, from New-York July 5, via Lisbon, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 5.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 2 A. M. to-day.

BUTT OF LEWIS, Aug. 5.—SS Helgoland, (Ger.,) Capt. Rittern, from New-York for Flushing, passed here to-day.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 5.—SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller";) at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathcarron, (letters must be directed "per Strathcarron.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Great Britain (except London) and Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Servia, Roumania, and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At *8 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 3 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Tucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship (from San Francisco), close here daily up to 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for West Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM, (on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SUMMER CRUISES IN COOL LATITUDES.

SECOND SEASON.

The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the Quebec Steamship Company will leave New-York on Wednesday, August 7, for a delightful 16-DAY Cruise to the Bay of Fundy, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, etc.

A few berths still vacant.

Apply at once for accommodation and free descriptive programme. Passage from New-York to St. John, N. B.; Yarmouth, N. S.; Halifax,

Tuesday
August 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of West Forty-third Street Flats—Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has sold, at $120,000, the seven-story brick apartments 235 to 239 West Forty-third Street, 75 by 100. She bought the property in February last of the Aldrich estate at $115,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, through Mr. Peter F. Meyer, sold, under foreclosure, at $500 each over incumbrances, the two five-story brick flats 115 and 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 202 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 31.3 by 100. The price would be about $34,000 each. The purchaser, D. Parnson, represents a party in interest.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure to the plaintiff's attorney, Thomas Nelson, at $5,000 above incumbrances, aggregating about $11,000, the lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $73,050, to Samuel Frizell, the two six-story brick flats 64 and 66 East Ninetieth Street, south side, 113.4 feet east of Madison Avenue, 76.8 by 100.8½.

The property at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, which was to be sold under foreclosure to-day, will be withdrawn, the case having been settled.

For to-day the following sales are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. L. N. Hunt, referee, 447 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 281.3 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, five-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,515; on prior mortgage, $7,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 521 East Eleventh Street, north side, 270.6 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,400; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 202 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,770.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. foreclosure sale, Lewis Landon, referee, the undivided one-half interest in 1,756 Madison Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 30 by 85.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,225.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward Terrill, referee, northeast corner of Avenue C and Seventh Street, 35.3 by 48.9, four-story iron-front bank building. Due on judgment, $26,875.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, Hoffman Avenue, northwest side, south half of Lot 109 on Findlay's Fordham map, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,830.

By S. De Waltkarss, foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, triangular plot on east side of Inwood Avenue, 575 feet south of Wolf Place, 88.72 by 76.6 by 117.21. Due on judgment, $515.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Hoyer, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,895.

By B. L. Kennelly, mechanics' lien foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, the right, title, and interest of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company to the lease of lots on West Eleventh Street, north side, 163.8 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 52 by 94. Due on judgment, $157.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Hannah Noonan to Arthur Street, west side, 325 feet south of Pelham Avenue, 25 by 118.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tenth Avenue and Harlem River, between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Eightieth Streets, by the City of New-York, pump station, Croton Aqueduct, cost, $200,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 57 feet south of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by Edmund A. Davis of Lind Avenue and High Bridge, five-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,900.

Broadway, west side, (rear,) 75 feet south of Church Street, King's Bridge, by Ahnemann and Younkheere of King's Bridge, one-story frame shed; cost, $50.

Inwood Avenue, e s, 225 feet south of Wolf Street, or Place, by Kaver Schafer, three-story frame store and tenement; cost, $800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Throop Avenue, northwest corner of Stockton Street, a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 30; $3,000; Frederick Hauck, owner.

West Eleventh Street, east side, 100 feet north of Surf Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; Louis Lafointes, owner.

Decatur Street, south side, 100 feet west of Howard Avenue, six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 18 by 43, $27,000; G. P. Reynolds, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 5.

51ST ST, n s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9 by 100.5; Leopold Heidenheim to Moser Arndstein $15,000

77TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, 1-7 part; Samuel Spero to Sarah R. Spero. 1

MADISON AV, w s, 51.9 ft n of 40th St, 25x95; William W. Ladd, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., to Henry W. Cannon 85,500

55TH ST, 326 East; Lena Lewis to Michaels Borchardt 8,400

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Tillie Abramowitz to Hannah Levy 1

41ST ST, 238 East; Mary Melia to John Herrick 1

122D ST, 161 East; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Leopold Heidenheim 35,000

PARK AV, 1,706; Charles Strauss, referee, to John Pullman 1,000

135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Marie G. Barth to Ida Miller 1

113TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.11; Eliza C. Hayes to Jesse C. Bennett 1

150TH ST, n e corner of Convent Av, 18.2 x41.10x—x45.8; Charles E. Runk and wife to George Gray 1,050

MARY ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; John H. Johnson, by Ambrose G. Todd, as committee, to the Melrose Burn Vorhein 1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah A. Farrington to same 2,662

LOTS 62, 63, and 64, map of building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Charles Pitcher and wife to Angelo Mannolo 6,000

135TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of St Ann's Av, 23.3x100; James T. Barry and wife to Anton Becker 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 166th St, 25x98.4x25.2x97.4; Joseph Hofmeister and wife to George Brenner and wife 1

LOT 128, map of Ryer homestead, Tremont; Michael Katzbroski and wife to Lewis D. Jackson 1

3D AV, w s, 500.11 ft n of 169th St, 25.1 x134.8x29x104; Edward Coppers and wife to Gabriel Case 5,000

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 95 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x70; Helen J. Allcott to T. Margaret Hatfield 3,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 240 ft n of 174th St, 16.8x95; Agnes Yost to Annie M. Wilkins 6,500

3D AV, w s, 526 ft n of 169th St, 25.1x 104.8x100.11; Solomon Prowler and wife to Lizzie Vortman 4,750

15TH AV, s s, Lots 122 and 123, map of Wakefield, 100x228; Frederick W. Schlverding and wife to Daniel J. McGillicuddy. 4,500

DIGNEY AV, n e corner of Jefferson Av, 100x100; Maude L. Kite-Powell to Otto Olzscha 1,200

DIGNEY AV, n e corner of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Otto Olzscha to Bernhard Dieckmann 690

LOT 43, map of Arden property, East Chester and Westchester; Frederick D. Dather and wife to John Lanzer 1,800

LOT 318, map of part of the Hunt estate, near Van Nest station; George Budelman and wife to Thomas Williams. 500

LOT 179, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim L. Levy to Edward Bergen 395

LOT 213, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim L. Levy to Ida Baer 1

LIBERTY ST, 105; Jefferson M. Levy to Napoleon Levy 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 53 ft e of Sheriff St, 25.3x100; Josiah Adler and wife to Samuel H. Stone 1

HUDSON ST, 259; William B. Hooper and others to Lida J. Hooper 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugenie W. Thayer to same 1

HUDSON ST, 259; William B. Hooper and others to same 1

SAME PROPERTY, 163 and 165; Andrew Horn and wife to Sonn Brothers 4,016

86TH ST, 222 East; Charles L. Horack to Karl M. Wallach 1

94TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Margaret McGranahan 18,250

2D AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, 18.10x 76; William R. Rose and wife to Charles H. Britting and another 1

86TH ST, 216 West; Nels D. W. Jorgenson to Louise Jorgensen 1

19TH ST, 128 to 132 West; Joseph Doyle and wife to Edward Jansen 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 25th St, 40.3x46x irregular; Annie M. Menke to Catharine E. Steers and others 1

1ST AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x 75; Olga Bausen to Fedor Weinert..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 76th St, 102.2x100; Leopold Hahn to Anna B. Hahn 1

71ST ST, 314 West; Henry E. Woodward and wife to Eliza J. Hughes 1

8TH ST, s s, 238.6 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x93.11x24.9x93.1; Edward De Witt, referee, to Joseph Schilling 25,500

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 142.7 ft s of Bleecker St, 42x100x40.5x100, 299 and 301; Nicholas Russo to the College of St. Francis Xavier 35,500

24TH ST, 320 and 328 East; William B. Hooper and others to Henry H. and Charles M. F. Dahnke 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugenie W. Thayer to same 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 39th St, 24x80; Alfred B. Dunn to L. Napoleon Levy 43,500

1ST AV, e s, 24.8 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x75; Fedor Weinert, guardian of Olga Bausch, to Olga Bausch 19,425

30TH ST, 349 West; Emanuel G. Bach to Sarah Haller 19,425

Recorded Leases.

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA College to James H. Heroy; 66 West 48th St, 21 years $686

SCREW DOCK COMPANY to Maine Steamship Company, Pier 39 East River, land under water, &c., 5 years... 12,000

WHITE, C. G., to Elisabetha Lipp; 233 East Houston St, s e corner of Essex St, 3 years..... 000

Recorded Mortgages.

BENNETT, Jessie C., to H. E. Woodward; 306 West 113th St, 1 year..... $2,500

BLUME, Jacob D., to Catharine Finkemmeyer; s e s of Courtlandt Av, 25 ft s of 162d St, 3 years..... 3,000

BRITTING, Charles H., and another to William R. Rose; w s of 3d Av, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, (two mortgages,) 3 and 2 years..... 22,800

BAYLY, Eliza M., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 138th St, 40 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 8,000

CASEY, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 3d Av, 171.2 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 1,200

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to H. G. Silleck, Jr.; w s of Bathgate Av, 153 ft s of 181st St, demand..... 1,000

DONNELLY, Josie I., to C. A. Mower; n s of 75th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 400

FIENCKE, George, and wife to Amanda M. Tivas; e s of Millbrook Av, part of Lot 88, map of East Melrose, 5 years... 9,000

FORSTER, Frederick P., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 84th St, 123 ft e of West End Av, 3 years. 50,000

HERMAN, Philip W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 and 48 West 99th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 40,000

GRATACAP, John, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 175th St, 150 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HANHART, Marie, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 88 ft n of Denman Place, 1 year..... 1,200

HAMBERGER, Josephine, and another to Louis Benziger; s e corner of Houston and Chrystie Sts, 5 years..... 22,500

HOWE, Ephraim, to the Bowery Bank of New-York; 43 Elm St, 1 year. 4,289

HUERSTEL, Julia, to Margaret J. Becker; North 3d Av, 200 ft s of 171st St, and adjoining property, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 7,500

HEIDEL, Emma, to George Grab, Jr.; w s of Weeks St, n half of Lot 6, map of Mount Hope, 3 years..... 2,400

HILLENBERG, Mary M., to N. S. H. Simmons; Lot 64, map of McGraw estate, 5 years..... 1,100

LYNCH, William P., and wife to Theresa Lynch; plots 1 to 105 and 125 to 137, revised map of Glean homestead, 2 years. 78,000

LYNCH, Theresa, to Lucretia Mudgett; s s of 34th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, and other property, secures..... 12,000

LENNON, Anna J., to H. D. Goodman; e s of Allen St, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year..... 28,000

MILLER, Ida, to M. G. Barth; n s of 135th St, 275 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,500

MELROSE TWN YEREIN to A. G. Hupfel; n s of Mary St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 4,000

MANNELLO, Angelo, and wife to the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; e s Lots 62, 63, and 64, map of Charles A. Stadler, installments..... 4,000

McCONE, Lizzie A., to James A. Woolf and another; s s of Home St, 127.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 1 year..... 1,200

McGAY, Charles S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 59th St, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MALAVISTA, Charles, and wife to Henry Hornstein; e s of Suffolk St, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 1 year..... 2,800

SAME to Central Trust Company of New-York; e s of Suffolk St, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 3 years..... 20,000

O'BRIEN, Mary E., to Agnes O'Brien; n s of 126th St, 231.5 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 3,000

ROBITZEK, Benjamin, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 150 ft s of 152d St, 3 mortgages, 1 year... 6,000

RAFTERY, John, and wife to Jacob Ruppert; s s of 36th St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 1,500

STUYVESANT, Rutherford, to Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; 2d Av, s w corner of 15th St, 5 years..... 40,000

SMITH, Thomas, and others to Murray Hill Bank; Madison Av, s w corner of 88th St, demand..... 30,000

SCHILLING, Joseph, and another, to Ida Glokner; n s of 8th St, 238.6 ft w of Avenue C, 4 years..... 17,500

SPERO, Sarah R., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 77th St, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 12,000

SCHNELL, Edward, and another to Julia Brandt; 2d Av, n e corner of 32d St, 5 years..... 3,000

TURNER, William J., and others to New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; s s of 13th St, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years... 10,000

VORTMAN, Lizzie, to Solomon Prowler; w s of 3d Av, 526 ft n of 169th St, 2 years..... 1,912

WITTNER, Joseph, and wife to Charles Boehm; Reekman Place, s w corner of 51st St, 1 year..... 750

WILLIAMS, William B., and wife to J. H. Hudson, as executor; n e corner of Seaman's and Emerson St, 5 years..... 16,000

WEINERT, Fedor, and wife to Olga Bausch; e s of 1st Av, 28.8 ft s of 29th St, 3 years..... 7,000

WETTERER, John, and another to S. L. Stevenson and another; s s of Home St, 75.8 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 3 years. 1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Lewis Z., to J. S. Todd..... $1

BLEECKER, Emma S., executrix, to C. A. Bleecker 3,000

COLE, Ella L. B., to Emma Kaufmann.. 5,000

HALL, William H. Jr., to George S. Hall. 1

HALL, George S., to William Hall's Sons. 1

JORDAN, Conrad N., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New-York... 9,500

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to C. N. Jordan 8,000

MEYER, Jessie, to C. N. Jordan..... 1

MAHLER ..... @ 3.80

Patents ..... @ 4.00

Special brands..... @ 4.05

City patents ..... @ 4.70

City clears ..... @ 4.20

City extras ..... @ 3.50

City supers ..... @ 3.25

City fine ..... @ 3.10

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 2	2.70@$2.90	3.00@$3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00	3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.30@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.50; fancy, in small lots, at $3.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Saganmore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State quoted at about 57@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 68@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was only a moderate jobbing business. In jobbing lots prices were for clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grade at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was lifeless for the day, with the tone weaker. The steady decline in the prices of hog products and the general dull and depressed look to the manufactured goods business, more especially compound lard, tended to make the buying interest on oil very indifferent. There were sellers of prime yellow at 28c, while the best bid was 27c. Good off grade yellow stood nominally at 27c. There were no sales of importance. COCOANUT OIL had a small demand; Ceylon at 5¼c bid and 5½c asked, and Cochin 5¾c bid and 6¼c asked. MENHADEN was dull and nominal. LINSEED was in fair demand and firm at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a slow demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in light demand and easier, with 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Oil opened and lowest, 125; highest and closed, 125¼ bid; Standard Oil Company's price for crude oil, 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The bear pressure continued, after momentary firmness at the opening, and the close shows a loss for the day of 20 to 25 points on pork, 7½ to 12½ points on lard, and 12½ to 22½ points on bacon, most marked on the deliveries to and including October. The steady effort in selling off the products came from the sources that have been prominent for some time, against which the general packers stand up feebly and by reason of the slack look of general business. The receipts of hogs were small, and they ranged at better prices, but this was not a factor in the general situation for the product. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for the day at 8,000 head. The exports from the Atlantic ports were 4,338 bbls pork, 8,188,002 lb lard, and 14,283,075 lb bacon.

LARD—The West opened in part at 2½ points advance, but began almost at once to weaken under the operations of the contingent that has been working that way for some time, while throwing aside the feature of small receipts of hogs, and sold down 10@12½ points on September and October, and 7½ points on January, closing at the lowest, or at $5.02 for August, while September was at $6 to $6.12½, closing at $6.12½; October was at $6.07½ to $6.20, closing at $6.07½ asked; January at $6.12½ to $6.25, closing at $6.12½ asked. Here there was a decline of 7½ points, without material demand from any source; cash closed at $6.35; no sales. City steam was scarce at $6@$6.12½, (export lots above this.) Sales, 45 tcs. Options, no sales. September closed at $6.35. Refined was slow; sales of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms. Quotations, $6.75; South America at $7.15. Compound lard was dull at 4¾@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—After opening at the West 7½c higher, there was almost a steady decline, while the close was 22½c down on September, 25c on October, and 20c on June, with more doing on the pressure to sell; August closed at $9.30, September was at $9.40@$9.70, closing at $9.40; October at $9.45@$9.67 asked, closing at $9.45, nominal; January at $10.12½@$10.40, closing at $10.12½. Here there was slack demand at lower prices. Prices here were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—The short ribs were offered freely at the West and sold off 22½ points on September to October, and 10 points on January; August closed at 5.52c, nominal; September at 5.60@5.85c, closing at 5.60c bid; October at 5.65@5.92c, closing at 5.65c; January at 5.32@5.45c, closing at 5.32c, nominal.

CUTMEATS—Trading here was slack, while the few bids were at easier prices than cutters on their small stocks and with the cost of hogs were disposed to accept. City pickled shoulders 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7½c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Trading was slack, with prices steady; sales latterly of 200 tcs extra India mess at $17 @$18 and 500 bbls at $9@$10.50 for packet, and $11@$12.50 for family. Quotations: Packet, $9@ $10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra—India mess, in tierces, $18@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, and ruled at weak prices. Quoted offered at $27 at the West and $18 here.

HOGS—Were in light supply and higher. Receipts at the West, 19,857 head; same time last year, 59,801 head. Chicago—Receipts, 12,000 head; desirable grades active; 5@10c higher; other averages slow; barely steady, $4.85@$5.35; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,332 head; active; 10@15c higher; $4.40@$5.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,047 head; higher; $4.35@$5.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; active, $4.90@ $5.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 158 head; $4.40@$5. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,500 head; stronger; $4.35 @$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 800 head; opened strong; 5@10c higher; $4.40@$4.70. Quotations here were 6¾@6¾c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing done in city hogsheads for the day, on the light supply, and as awaiting the offerings for the week, while the market was distinctly firm at 4¼c, as at that price the West was ready to take desirable stock, whatever the requirement for home buyers. Of 100 tcs city was sold at 4¾c, pkgs free. Of country, sales of 25,000 lb, at 4¼@4½c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were no bids here that meant business, or nothing over 6c put out in an open way, while 6½c was asked. There were 175,000 lb sold at the West on private terms, 6½c was asked, but the sale was understood to have been made at a little less price. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8¾c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and influenced by the easy feeling abroad, together with rather free local offerings; prices were unchanged to 5 points lower. Havre was steady at ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig lower. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8, without sales reported. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 15.20c. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 15.40c; October, 2,500 bags at 15.40c; November, 250 bags at 15.30c, 750 bags at 15.25c, 250 bags at 15.30c; December, 1,750 bags at 15.20c, 750 bags at 15.25c; March, 500 bags at 15.10c; May, 500 bags at 14.90c; total, 8,000 bags. Exchange—5 points paid to exchange, 500 bags December for November; total for day, 9,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.10@15.20	12.35@12.50
February	15.10@15.15	12.30@12.40
March	15.05@15.10	12.25@12.30
April	14.90@15.00	12.20@12.30
May	14.85@14.95	@
August	15.20@15.40	14.05@14.70
September	15.40@15.45	13.75@13.80
October	15.40@15.45	13.10@13.15
November	15.30@15.35	12.70@12.80
December	15.20@15.25	12.50@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT

Total stock in New-York Saturday	192,627
Arrivals—Steamer Cuvier, Rio	4,763
Steamer Cuvier, Bahia	568— 5,331
Steamer Sardinian Prince, Rio	5,829
Steamer Sardinian Prince, Santos	8,224— 14,053
Total	212,011
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	6,153
Total stock in New-York to-day	205,858
Total stock in Baltimore	73,527
Deliveries Saturday	1,065—71,862
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,012
Deliveries Saturday	199—38,813
Total stock in other ports	110,675
Total stock in United States	316,533
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 3	2,121,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug 3	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 3	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	11,000
Total	231,000
	547,533
Same time 1894	372,671

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ..... 16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nominal above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17½@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @17¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¼
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala	19 @
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and closed steady at 4@5 points advance, with the South higher, and on buying orders firm abroad, owing to the closing of Liverpool for three days.... Spot was firm and fairly active at 1-16c advance. Sales, 1,350 bales to shippers and 770 bales to spinners, with 1,400 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 7-16
Middling uplands	7 3-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	6.98@6.99	7.02	6.93	2,100
September	7.01@	7.06	6.98	14,300
October	7.05@7.06	7.11	7.08	74,900
November	7.09@7.10	7.15	7.08	9,000
December	7.15@	7.20	7.13	12,800
January	7.19@7.20	7.25	7.18	39,000
February	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.25	300
March	7.29@7.30	7.35	7.33	1,400
Total				153,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Charleston	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	7	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	8	44	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	52	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	53	2	..	..	..	..
Total	190	408	..	..	..	..
This day last week	177	827	78	128	73	395
This day last year	815	712	1586	399	1120	527

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts were chiefly of low grades, and prices were firm for fine stock.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Demand good, with full prices ruling.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in fair demand and quoted firmer. Sales, 6,895 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 5-16c; 8,364 bags do, 95° test, at 2⅝c, cost and freight, and 2,888 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 11-16c....Refined firm and in demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@ 3
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades:

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 1-16@4¾
Unloaf	4 1-16@5¾
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 11-16@4⅞
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4½
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Columbia A	4 3-16@4¼
Windsor	4 3-16@4¼
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4¼
Phoenix A	4 3-16@4¼
Empire A	4¼ 5-16
No. 6	4 1-16@4¼
No. 7	4 @4 3-16
No. 8	3 15-16@4¼
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3¾ @3 13-16
No. 12	3¾ @3 13-16
No. 13 (net)	3¾ @..
No. 14 (net)	3½ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The wants of the jobbing trade were very small again to-day, and there was no interest on the part of exporters. No fresh shipments were received, but the holdings in store are ample for the season of year, and there is a disposition to lose no time at present prices. Green peas have had further sales in round lots at our inside figures. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.25; do, pea, $2.05; do, medium, $1.80; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.75 @$1.80; do, turtle soup, $1.40@$1.45; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.55@ $3.60; do, foreign, marrow, $2.05@$2.10; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.80; do, foreign, mediums, $1.60@$1.70; green peas, per bbl, $1@$1.02½; do, bags, 92@95c; do, Scotch, 90@92½c.

BUTTER—The better grades of creamery are on continued light

Northern, cash, 69c; August, 68¼c; September, 66¾c; December, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¾c; No. 3 Northern, 60c; rejected, 58c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; Northern, 63¼c. Receipts, 27,900 bushels; shipments, 141,500 bushels. Inspected, 89 cars; last year, 95 cars.

PEORIA, Aug. 5.—Corn—Receipts, 50,250 bushels; shipments, 13,500 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39½c. Oats—Receipts, 63,500 bushels; shipments, 81,000 bushels; market dull and easy; No. 2 white, 24½@25c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, 600 bushels; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Firm; finished goods, $1.22.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Sugar firm. Exchange—and the United States, short sight, gold, 9½ premium; on London, 20⅝@21⅛ premium.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,640	...	1,894	46,250	7,204
Sixtieth Street..	3,713	112	7,325	8,022	243
Fortieth Street..	...	...	...	...	12,336
Hoboken	2,765	48	173	4,307	...
L. V. R. R.....	1,122	...	807	...	2,184
Scattering	875	...	134	716	...
Total.....	11,115	160	9,526	59,901	21,967
Total for last week	11,988	186	8,906	50,166	25,094

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice.....	$5.35@$5.75
Medium to fair.....	4.95@ 5.30
Common.....	4.00@ 4.90
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.40@ 3.30
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@ 4.75

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $4.60@$4.87½.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Steamer.	Cars.	Live of Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co..	Paris	...	1,800	...	...
Eastmans Co..	Aurania	...	2,400	...	...
D. H. Sherman	Paris	...	500	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Bovic	...	300	...	778
M. Goldsmith.	Marengo	...	144	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Martello	...	100	...	...
Goldsmith.	Manitoba	...	100	...	...
M. Goldsmith.	Wells City	...	125	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Bovic	...	300	...	716
J. Shamberg & Son	Manitoba	...	275	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.	Manitoba	...	275	1,608	...
N. Morris.....	Bovic	...	...	2,480	...
L.S. Dillenback	Terrier	...	12	...	180
L.S. Dillenback	Caribbee	...	...	...	80
Total shipments.....			1,631	8,788	1,759
Total shipments last week...			1,811	8,272	1,316
Boston shipments this week..			2,521	10,232	3,054
Baltimore shipm'ts this week.			624	1,452	500
Phila. shipments this week...			606	600	...
Montreal shipments this week.			2,659	...	4,236
Newport News ship's this w'k.			448	...	...
To London.....			3,066	5,521	3,002
To Liverpool.....			2,921	12,951	5,581
To Southampton.....			...	2,300	...
To Glasgow.....			1,640	...	461
To Newcastle.....			144	...	...
To Hull.....			100	...	...
To Bristol.....			498	...	240
To Bermuda and West Indies.			12	...	265
Total to all ports.....			8,890	21,072	9,549
Total to all ports last week..			8,096	13,990	9,519

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 209 cars, or 4,870 head; 210 cars for exporters and slaughterers and 59 cars for the market. The offerings included several droves of really prime steers and the supply of rough stuff was not excessive; trade opened fairly active, at full Friday's prices for all grades of steers, while good cows, and bulls were 10c higher. Chicago advices caused a trifle weak feeling at the close, but there was no quotable decline, and the yards were cleared early; exporters bought about 1,600 head; inferior to prime corn and grass fed native steers sold at $4@$5.75 100 lb; distillery-fed do at $5.20@ $5.70; rangers at $4.60@$4.75; stags and oxen at $3@$4.75; bulls at $2@$2.25; cows at $1.40@$3.80, and by the head at $8@$13 each. City-dressed native sides firm at 6½@9c per lb; Texas beef sold at 5@6½c. Latest London and Liverpool cables quote American live cattle steady at 11¾@12¾c, estimated dressed weights, 77 lb; refrigerator American sheep steady at 10@12¼c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef unchanged at 9@ 10c per lb. Shipments to-day none; to-morrow, on the Americia to London 171 cattle for M. Goldsmith and 150 head for D. H. Sherman; on the Runic to Liverpool, 300 cattle for M. Goldsmith, 300 head for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,180 quarters for N. Morris.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—47 Shetland-Angus Alabama steers, 1,415 lb average, at $5.70 100 lb; 24 do, 1,343 lb, at $5.70; 23 do, 1,421 lb, at $5.70; 8 do, 1,207 lb, at $5.20; 41 rangers, 1,042 lb, at $4.60; 20 do, 1,113 lb, at $4.65; 20 do, 1,104 lb, at $4.75; 13 Kentucky steers, 1,400 lb, at $5.72½; 11 do, 1,450 lb, at $5.70; 15 do, 1,346 lb, at $5.40; 5 do, 1,334 lb, at $5.05; 19 Virginia do, 1,300 lb, at $5.25; 2 do, 1,215 lb, at $4.90; 18 Illinois do, 1,225 lb, at $5.00; 19 do, 1,238 lb, at $5.10; 20 do, 1,187 lb, at $5.32½; 22 do, 1,054 lb, at $5.20; 15 do, 1,200 lb, at $5.10; 2 do, 1,085 lb, at $4.90. M. GOLDSMITH—27 Ohio steers, 1,336 lb, at $5.65; 16 do, 1,270 lb, at $5.50; 17 do, 1,343 lb, at $5.70; 17 do, 1,314 lb, at $5.50; 18 do, 1,231 lb, at $5.25; 8 do, 1,156 lb, at $5.10; 10 do, 1,118 lb, at $5; 32 Kentucky do, 1,355 lb, at $4.30. D. McPHERSON & SON—17 Indiana steers, 1,447 lb, at $5.75; 18 Virginia do, 1,340 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 1,005 lb, at $5.10; 6 Ohio do, 1,288 lb, at $5.40; 11 do, 1,120 lb, at $4.90; 8 State do, 1,121 lb, at $5.10; 17 do, 1,213 lb, at $4.90; 15 do, 1,110 lb, at $4.85; 19 do, 1,130 lb, at $4.70; 8 do, 1,170 lb, at $4.50. J. SANDERS—18 Indiana steers, 1,274 lb, at $5.35; 14 do, 1,318 lb, at $5.35; 16 do, 1,312 lb, at $4.90; 20 Ohio do, 1,113 lb, at $4.55; 18 stags, 1,200 lb, at $3.75; 12 oxen, 1,620 lb, at $4.90; 3 do, 1,375 lb, at $3.25; 1 bull, 930 lb, at $2.40; 10 do, 574 lb, at $2.10; 10 cows, 966 lb, at $3.30; 1 do, 810 lb, at $3; 6 do, 811 lb, at $2.75; 19 do, 818 lb, at $2.65; 3 do, 846 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 950 lb, at $2.50; 19 do, 1,047 lb, at $3.70; 1 do, 520 lb, at $1.50; 4 do, 722 lb, at $1.40; 16 do, 772 lb, at $1.40; 1 bull, 1,270 lb, at $2.25. NEWTON & CO.—18 Virginia steers, 1,396 lb, at $5.65; 2 oxen, 1,040 lb, at $3.25; 1 bull, 1,010 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 900 lb, at $1.75; 4 bulls, 882 lb, at $2.15. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,193 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,187 lb, at $5.20; 20 do, 1,120 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,191 lb, at $5.20. S. JUDD & CO.—4 steers, 1,055 lb, at $4; 2 cows, 830 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 860 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 938 lb, at $1.75; 2 cows at $8 each; 6 bulls, 705 lb, at $2.10; 12 do, 875 lb, at $2.10. J. DUCEY—6 cows, 870 lb, at $2.35; 18 do, 880 lb, at $1.80; 2 bulls, 890 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—1 bull, 1,550 lb, at $5; 8 do, 816 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 761 lb, at $2; 21 cows, 772 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 780 lb, at $2.12½; 21 do, 880 lb, at $1.60; 1 do, 805 lb, at $1.40; 2 do at $8.25@$10. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—11 bulls, 853 lb, at $2.20; 27 do, 1,060 lb, at $2; 1 cow, 1,080 lb, at $3; 5 do at $10.50@$11 each. HEILBERT, WRIGHT & CO.—4 bulls, 750 lb, at $2.10; 2 cows at $12 each; 6 do for $80 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 10 head. Trade limited, but feeling steady, and dealers quote common to choice cows at the extremes of $20@$45 head, calves included. G. Dillenback sold 2 cows at $32.50 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 3,605 head, all for the market, with the exception of 59 head. Veals were in fair demand at an advance of 25c 100 lb; grassers and buttermilks slow and fully 25c lower, and about 9 000 head were unsold at a late hour; common to very choice veals sold at $5@ $7.25; culls at $4@$4.50; grassers at $1.75@$2.50; buttermilks at $2.62½@$3.25; fed and mixed calves at $3@$4. Dressed veals quiet but steady at 7½@9¼c for country-dressed veals, 7½@10¼c for city-dressed, 5½@7c for little calves; dressed grassers and buttermilks easier at 4@6c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—11 veals, 162 lb average, at $7.25 100 lb; 137 do, 147 lb, at $7; 16 do, 130 lb, at $6.87½; 9 do, 148 lb, at $6.75; 1 do, 150 lb, at $6.50; 6 do, 118 lb, at $5; 2 do, 240 lb, at $4.50; 24 do, 191 lb, at $4; 6 yearlings, 353 lb, at $1.75; 13 buttermilks, 170 lb, at $3; 77 do, 135 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 veals, 160 lb, at $7.25; 70 do, 144 lb, at $7; 13 do, 152 lb, at $6.75; 49 do, 133 lb, at $6.50; 42 do, 123 lb, at $6.25; 41 do, 127 lb, at $5.50; 9 do, 109 lb, at $4.75; 3 do, 243 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 144 lb, at $4; 3 fed calves, 840 lb, at $3.50; 23 do, 220 lb, at $3.25; 3 do, 240 lb, at $3; 100 buttermilk do, 175 lb, at $2.75; 30 do, 170 lb, at $2.62½; 53 do, 156 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—25 veals, 167 lb, at $7; 10 do, 150 lb, at $7; 50 do, 152 lb, at $6.75; 24 do, 162 lb, at $6.75; 31 do, 141 lb, at $6.62½; 24 do, 135 lb, at $6.50; 16 do, 159 lb, at $6.50; 7 do, 146 lb, at $6.50; 10 do, 139 lb, at $6.25; 12 do, 170 lb, at $6.25; 2 do, 170 lb, at $6; 23 do, 113 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, 220 lb, at $5.50; 6 culls, 170 lb, at $4.50. 22 buttermilks, 183 lb, at $3.25; 9 do, 173 lb, at $3; 4 fed calves, 220 lb, at $3.50; 6 do, 208 lb, at $4; 25 do, 199 lb, at $3.37½; 27 do, 198 lb, at $3.25; 19 mixed do, 200 lb, at $3.50; 25 do, 209 lb, at $3.50; 35 do, 190 lb, at $3; 9 yearlings, 429 lb, at $2.50. G DILLENBACK—57 veals, 1,421 lb, at $7; 22 do, 126 lb, at $6.75; 3 do, 147 lb, at $5; 10 buttermilks, 193 lb, at $3; 67 do, 159 lb, at $2.75; 9 do, 157 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—46 veals, 158 lb, at $7; 18 do, 157 lb, at $6.75; 32 do, 140 lb, at $6.50; 11 do, 138 lb, at $6; 17 do, 146 lb, at $5; 7 do, 205 lb, at $5; 5 do, 194 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 136 lb, at $3.50; 10 do, 216 lb, at $3; 14 fed calves, 180 lb, at $3.25; 38 buttermilks, 168 lb, at $2.87½; 47 do, 158 lb, at $2.75; 6 culls, 116 lb, at $2. J. F. NELSON—58 veals, 174 lb, at $7.12½; 221 do, 148 lb, at $7; 30 do, 157 lb, at $6.87½; 6 do, 215 lb, at $6; 5 do, 154 lb, at $5; 25 do, 173 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 182 lb, at $4; 15 buttermilks, 189 lb, at $3; 13 do, 178 lb, at $2.75; 63 do, 160 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—7 veal, 180 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 140 lb, at $6; 17 do, 158 lb, at $5; 4 fed calves, 275 lb, at $3.50; 59 grassers, 150 lb, at $1.75. S. JUDD & CO.—62 veals, 152 lb, at $7; 153 do, 147 lb, at $6.75; 28 do, 149 lb, at $6.62½; 25 do, 152 lb, at $6.25; 18 culls, 130 lb, at $4; 68 mixed, 204 lb, at $3.60; 34 do, 208 lb, at $3.55; 50 fed do, 184 lb, at $3.50; 35 buttermilks, 189 lb, at $3.25; 12 grassers, 220 lb, at $3; 3 yearling, 430 lb, at $2.50. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—13 grassers, 204 lb, at $2.25. EGE & OTIS —77 veals, 165 lb, at $7.25; 19 do, 149 lb, at $7; 4 do, 175 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 92 cars, or 13,813 head; 6 cars for butchers direct and 86 cars for the market, and, counting the 5 cars held over Saturday, there were 91 cars on sale. Sheep were sluggish at the decline of 25c 100 lb, and lambs were badly demoralized, selling fully 50c lower per 100 lb average, and medium lambs in some cases 75c lower; more than 20 cars were in the pens unsold at a late hour; common to good sheep sold at $2@$3.50 100 lb; a little bunch for export $4.25; common to choice lambs at $3.25@$5.25. Dressed mutton lower at 4@6¾c; dressed lambs easier at 6@10¾c.

SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—484 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 247 do, 69 lb, at $4.85; 245 do, 64 lb, at $4.37½; 116 do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 105 State do, 70 lb, at $5; 86 do, 66 lb, at $4.75; 138 do, 66 lb, at $4.50; 39 do, 68 lb, at $4.40; 59 do, 63 lb, at $4.37½; 88 do, 62 lb, at $4. 12 Kentucky sheep, 94 lb, at $3.50; 98 do, 110 lb, at $3.87½; 52 State do, 102 lb, at $3; 13 do, 123 lb, at $2.75; 29 do, 82 lb, at $2.50; 6 bucks, 180 lb, at $2.10. NEWTON & CO.—260 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb, at $5; 220 do, 71 lb, at $4.62½; 476 West Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.87½; 220 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 90 State do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 48 State sheep and lambs, 75 lb, at $3.50; 34 Kentucky sheep, 119 lb, at $3.25; 20 do, 98 lb, at $3.12½; 54 Virginia do, 94 lb, at $5; 15 do, 102 lb, at $2.25; 15 State do, 104 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—254 Virginia lambs, 76 lb, at $5.35; 103 do, 80 lb, at $5.25; 60 do, 72 lb, at $5.20; 184 do, 67 lb, at $5.20; 100 do, 63 lb, at $5; 229 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 171 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 1,186 do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 62 do, 58 lb, at $3.75; 102 do, 55 lb, at $3.62½; 126 Kentucky do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 122 do, 62 lb, at $4.15½; 250 Buffalo do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 128 Kentucky sheep, 93 lb, at $2.75; 202 Virginia do, 107 lb, at $3.30; 266 do, 94 lb, at $3.25; 222 do, 92 lb, at $3.25; 317 do, 92 lb, at $2.75; 218 do, 95 lb, at $2.75; 227 do, 87 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—23 State lambs, 54 lb, at $5.25, 33 do, 65 lb, at $5; 18 do, 67 lb, at $4.75; 55 do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 98 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 74 do, 63 lb, at $4.25; 107 do, 61 lb, at $4; 58 do, 57 lb, at $3.95; 180 Pennsylvania do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 79 do, 65 lb, at $4.40; 75 do, 65 lb, at $4.25; 81 do, 60 lb, at $4; 84 do, 59 lb, at $3.75; 76 do, 60 lb, at $3.50; 32 do, Pennsylvania sheep, 94 lb, at $3.25; 80 do, 94 lb, at $3; 80 do, 82 lb, at $2.75; 50 do, 88 lb, at $2.50; 21 do, 96 lb, at $2.25; 20 State do, 110 lb, at $3.50; 12 do, 119 lb, at $3.25; 24 do, 80 lb, at $3; 10 do, 114 lb, at $3; 8 do, 90 lb, at $2. J. H. WILKERSON—245 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb, at $5.10; 202 do, 64 lb, at $4.75; 261 do, 60 lb, at $4.60; 10 Kentucky sheep, 121 lb, at $4.25; 186 do, 99 lb, at $3; 187 do, 100 lb, at $3.50; 125 Ohio do, 72 lb, at $2.75; 26 bucks, 148 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—476 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5; 264 Michigan do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 38 Pennsylvania do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 58 State do, 74 lb, at $4.75; 202 do, 67 lb, at $4.50; 245 Western sheep, 85 lb, at $2.62½; 89 State do, 98 lb, at $3; 10 do, 102 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 78 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—43 State lambs, 60 lb, at $4.50; 12 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 57 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 72 lb, at $4.50; 51 do, 58 lb, at $4.25; 12 State sheep, 96 lb, at $3; 60 do, 80 lb, at $3; 28 do, 84 lb, at $3; 5 bucks, 128 lb, at $2; 2 do, 125 lb, at $2; 7 do, 92 lb, at $2. M. COLLINS—125 State lambs, 61 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 100 lb, at $5.10; 6 Ohio do, 1,288 lb, at $5.40; 11 do, 1,120 lb, at $4.90; 8 State do, 1,121 lb, at $5.10; 17 do, 1,213 lb, at $4.90; 15 do, 1,110 lb, at $4.85; 19 do, 1,130 lb, at $4.70; 8 do, 1,170 lb, at $4.50. SANDERS—18 Indiana steers, 1,274 lb, at $5.35; 14 do, 1,318 lb, at $5.35; 16 do, 1,312 lb, at $4.90; 20 Ohio do, 1,113 lb, at $4.55; 18 stags, 1,200 lb, at $3.75; 12 oxen, 1,620 lb, at $4.90; 3 do, 1,375 lb, at $3.25; 1 bull, 930 lb, at $2.40; 10 do, 574 lb, at $2.10; 10 cows, 966 lb, at $3.30; 1 do, 810 lb, at $3; 6 do, 811 lb, at $2.75; 19 do, 818 lb, at $2.65; 3 do, 846 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 950 lb, at $2.50; 19 do, 1,047 lb, at $3.70; 1 do, 520 lb, at $1.50; 4 do, 722 lb, at $1.40; 16 do, 772 lb, at $1.40; 1 bull, 1,270 lb, at $2.25. NEWTON & CO.—18 Virginia steers, 1,396 lb, at $5.65; 2 oxen, 1,040 lb, at $3.25; 1 bull, 1,010 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 900 lb, at $1.75; 4 bulls, 882 lb, at $2.15. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,193 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,187 lb, at $5.20; 20 do, 1,120 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,191 lb, at $5.20. S. JUDD & CO.—4 steers, 1,055 lb, at $4; 2 cows, 830 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 860 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 938 lb, at $1.75; 2 cows at $8 each; 6 bulls, 705 lb, at $2.10; 12 do, 875 lb, at $2.10. J. DUCEY—6 cows, 870 lb, at $2.35; 18 do, 880 lb, at $1.80; 2 bulls, 890 lb, at $2. HUME & MULLEN—1 bull, 1,550 lb, at $5; 8 do, 816 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 761 lb, at $2; 21 cows, 772 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 780 lb, at $2.12½; 21 do, 880 lb, at $1.60; 1 do, 805 lb, at $1.40; 2 do at $8.25@$10. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—11 bulls, 853 lb, at $2.20; 27 do, 1,060 lb, at $2; 1 cow, 1,080 lb, at $3; 5 do at $10.50@$11 each. HEILBERT, WRIGHT & CO.—4 bulls, 750 lb, at $2.10; 2 cows at $12 each; 6 do for $80 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 10 head. Trade limited, but feeling steady, and dealers quote common to choice cows at the extremes of $20@$45 head, calves included. G. Dillenback sold 2 cows at $32.50 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 3,605 head, all for the market, with the exception of 59 head. Veals were in fair demand at an advance of 25c 100 lb; grassers and buttermilks slow and fully 25c lower, and about 9 000 head were unsold at a late hour; common to very choice veals sold at $5@ $7.25; culls at $4@$4.50; grassers at $1.75@$2.50; buttermilks at $2.62½@$3.25; fed and mixed calves at $3@$4. Dressed veals quiet but steady at 7½@10¼c for country-dressed veals, 7½@10¼c for city-dressed, 5½@7c for little calves; dressed grassers and buttermilks easier at 4@6c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—11 veals, 162 lb average, at $7.25 100 lb; 137 do, 147 lb, at $7; 16 do, 130 lb, at $6.87½; 9 do, 148 lb, at $6.75; 1 do, 150 lb, at $6.50; 6 do, 118 lb, at $5; 2 do, 240 lb, at $4.50; 24 do, 191 lb, at $4; 6 yearlings, 353 lb, at $1.75; 13 buttermilks, 170 lb, at $3; 77 do, 135 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—5 veals, 160 lb, at $7.25; 70 do, 144 lb, at $7; 13 do, 152 lb, at $6.75; 49 do, 133 lb, at $6.50; 42 do, 123 lb, at $6.25; 41 do, 127 lb, at $5.50; 9 do, 109 lb, at $4.75; 3 do, 243 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 144 lb, at $4; 3 fed calves, 840 lb, at $3.50; 23 do, 220 lb, at $3.25; 3 do, 240 lb, at $3; 100 buttermilk do, 175 lb, at $2.75; 30 do, 170 lb, at $2.62½; 53 do, 156 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—25 veals, 167 lb, at $7; 10 do, 150 lb, at $7; 50 do, 152 lb, at $6.75; 24 do, 162 lb, at $6.75; 31 do, 141 lb, at $6.62½; 24 do, 135 lb, at $6.50; 16 do, 159 lb, at $6.50; 7 do, 146 lb, at $6.50; 10 do, 139 lb, at $6.25; 12 do, 170 lb, at $6.25; 2 do, 170 lb, at $6; 23 do, 113 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, 220 lb, at $5.50; 6 culls, 170 lb, at $4.50. 22 buttermilks, 183 lb, at $3.25; 9 do, 173 lb, at $3; 4 fed calves, 220 lb, at $3.50; 6 do, 208 lb, at $4; 25 do, 199 lb, at $3.37½; 27 do, 198 lb, at $3.25; 19 mixed do, 200 lb, at $3.50; 25 do, 209 lb, at $3.50; 35 do, 190 lb, at $3; 9 yearlings, 429 lb, at $2.50. G DILLENBACK—57 veals, 1,421 lb, at $7; 22 do, 126 lb, at $6.75; 3 do, 147 lb, at $5; 10 buttermilks, 193 lb, at $3; 67 do, 159 lb, at $2.75; 9 do, 157 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—46 veals, 158 lb, at $7; 18 do, 157 lb, at $6.75; 32 do, 140 lb, at $6.50; 11 do, 138 lb, at $6; 17 do, 146 lb, at $5; 7 do, 205 lb, at $5; 5 do, 194 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 136 lb, at $3.50; 10 do, 216 lb, at $3; 14 fed calves, 180 lb, at $3.25; 38 buttermilks, 168 lb, at $2.87½; 47 do, 158 lb, at $2.75; 6 culls, 116 lb, at $2. J. F. NELSON—58 veals, 174 lb, at $7.12½; 221 do, 148 lb, at $7; 30 do, 157 lb, at $6.87½; 6 do, 215 lb, at $6; 5 do, 154 lb, at $5; 25 do, 173 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 182 lb, at $4; 15 buttermilks, 189 lb, at $3; 13 do, 178 lb, at $2.75; 63 do, 160 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—7 veal, 180 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 140 lb, at $6; 17 do, 158 lb, at $5; 4 fed calves, 275 lb, at $3.50; 59 grassers, 150 lb, at $1.75. S. JUDD & CO.—62 veals, 152 lb, at $7; 153 do, 147 lb, at $6.75; 28 do, 149 lb, at $6.62½; 25 do, 152 lb, at $6.25; 18 culls, 130 lb, at $4; 68 mixed, 204 lb, at $3.60; 34 do, 208 lb, at $3.55; 50 fed do, 184 lb, at $3.50; 35 buttermilks, 189 lb, at $3.25; 12 grassers, 220 lb, at $3; 3 yearling, 430 lb, at $2.50. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—13 grassers, 204 lb, at $2.25. EGE & OTIS —77 veals, 165 lb, at $7.25; 19 do, 149 lb, at $7; 4 do, 175 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 92 cars, or 13,813 head; 6 cars for butchers direct and 86 cars for the market, and, counting the 5 cars held over Saturday, there were 91 cars on sale. Sheep were sluggish at the decline of 25c 100 lb, and lambs were badly demoralized, selling fully 50c lower per 100 lb average, and medium lambs in some cases 75c lower; more than 20 cars were in the pens unsold at a late hour; common to good sheep sold at $2@$3.50 100 lb; a little bunch for export $4.25; common to choice lambs at $3.25@$5.25. Dressed mutton lower at 4@6¾c; dressed lambs easier at 6@10¾c.

SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—484 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 247 do, 69 lb, at $4.85; 245 do, 64 lb, at $4.37½; 116 do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 105 State do, 70 lb, at $5; 86 do, 66 lb, at $4.75; 138 do, 66 lb, at $4.50; 39 do, 68 lb, at $4.40; 59 do, 63 lb, at $4.37½; 88 do, 62 lb, at $4. 12 Kentucky sheep, 94 lb, at $3.50; 98 do, 110 lb, at $3.87½; 52 State do, 102 lb, at $3; 13 do, 123 lb, at $2.75; 29 do, 82 lb, at $2.50; 6 bucks, 180 lb, at $2.10. NEWTON & CO.—260 Kentucky lambs, 68 lb, at $5; 220 do, 71 lb, at $4.62½; 476 West Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.87½; 220 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 90 State do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 48 State sheep and lambs, 75 lb, at $3.50; 34 Kentucky sheep, 119 lb, at $3.25; 20 do, 98 lb, at $3.12½; 54 Virginia do, 94 lb, at $5; 15 do, 102 lb, at $2.25; 15 State do, 104 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—254 Virginia lambs, 76 lb, at $5.35; 103 do, 80 lb, at $5.25; 60 do, 72 lb, at $5.20; 184 do, 67 lb, at $5.20; 100 do, 63 lb, at $5; 229 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 171 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 1,186 do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 62 do, 58 lb, at $3.75; 102 do, 55 lb, at $3.62½; 126 Kentucky do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 122 do, 62 lb, at $4.15½; 250 Buffalo do, 62 lb, at $4.25; 128 Kentucky sheep, 93 lb, at $2.75; 202 Virginia do, 107 lb, at $3.30; 266 do, 94 lb, at $3.25; 222 do, 92 lb, at $3.25; 317 do, 92 lb, at $2.75; 218 do, 95 lb, at $2.75; 227 do, 87 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—23 State lambs, 54 lb, at $5.25, 33 do, 65 lb, at $5; 18 do, 67 lb, at $4.75; 55 do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 98 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 74 do, 63 lb, at $4.25; 107 do, 61 lb, at $4; 58 do, 57 lb, at $3.95; 180 Pennsylvania do, 68 lb, at $4.50; 79 do, 65 lb, at $4.40; 75 do, 65 lb, at $4.25; 81 do, 60 lb, at $4; 84 do, 59 lb, at $3.75; 76 do, 60 lb, at $3.50; 32 do, Pennsylvania sheep, 94 lb, at $3.25; 80 do, 94 lb, at $3; 80 do, 82 lb, at $2.75; 50 do, 88 lb, at $2.50; 21 do, 96 lb, at $2.25; 20 State do, 110 lb, at $3.50; 12 do, 119 lb, at $3.25; 24 do, 80 lb, at $3; 10 do, 114 lb, at $3; 8 do, 90 lb, at $2. J. H. WILKERSON—245 Kentucky lambs, 63 lb, at $5.10; 202 do, 64 lb, at $4.75; 261 do, 60 lb, at $4.60; 10 Kentucky sheep, 121 lb, at $4.25; 186 do, 99 lb, at $3; 187 do, 100 lb, at $3.50; 125 Ohio do, 72 lb, at $2.75; 26 bucks, 148 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—476 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5; 264 Michigan do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 38 Pennsylvania do, 59 lb, at $4.25; 58 State do, 74 lb, at $4.75; 202 do, 67 lb, at $4.50; 245 Western sheep, 85 lb, at $2.62½; 89 State do, 98 lb, at $3; 10 do, 102 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 78 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—43 State lambs, 60 lb, at $4.50; 12 do, 61 lb, at $4.50; 7 do, 57 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 72 lb, at $4.50; 51 do, 58 lb, at $4.25; 12 State sheep, 96 lb, at $3; 60 do, 80 lb, at $3; 28 do, 84 lb, at $3; 5 bucks, 128 lb, at $2; 2 do, 125 lb, at $2; 7 do, 92 lb, at $2. M. COLLINS—125 State lambs, 61 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 100 lb, at $5.10; 6 Ohio do, 1,288 lb, at $5.40; 11 do, 1,120 lb, at $4.90; 8 State do, 1,121 lb, at $5.10; 17 do, 1,213 lb, at $4.90; 15 do, 1,110 lb, at $4.85; 19 do, 1,130 lb, at $4.70; 8 do, 1,170 lb, at $4.50. G. DILLENBACK—15 State hogs, 148 lb, at $5.80.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 2,982 head; total for week thus far, 6,314 head; for same time last week, 4,848 head; consigned through, 1,440 head; to New-York, 3,260 head; on sale, 4,350 head; the market, early, was irregular, but generally 10@20c higher for good fat heavy and butchers' cattle; market closed firm; all sold; extra prime steers, $5.50@$5.75; good to choice, $4.90@$5.40; light to fair, $4@$4.75; mixed butchers' stock, $3.25@ $4; light to good stockers, $2.25@$3; good to extra feeders, $3.50@$4; bulls, $2.25@$3.50; fresh cows sold at $18@$55; veals strong at $4.25@ $6.75. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 8,487 head; total for week thus far, 12,640 head; for same time last week, 11,840 head; consigned through, 2,850 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 9,000; market opened higher; closed about steady; all sold; Yorkers, good weights, $5.50@$5.55; light, $5.60@$5.70; mixed packers and mediums, $5.15@$5.25; good heavy, $5.10@ $5.15; grassy Yorkers and Michigans, $5.25@ $5.40; roughs, $3.75@$4.50; stags, $3.25@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 15,500 head; total for week thus far, 24,250 head; for same time last week, 20,250 head; consigned through, 3,400 head; to New-York, 6,000 head; on sale, 16,000 head; the market, early, was slow and generally lower; market closed dull and weak, with a number of common and medium unsold, good to choice lambs, $4.75@$5.25; good to choice sheep, $4.25@$4.65; light and common, $3.25@$4; mixed sheep, good to prime, $3@$3.50; fair to good, $2.50@$2.85; culls and common, $1.50@$2.25; exports, $4@$4.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts liberal; 125 cars on sale; demand steady; market firm; prime, $5.30@$5.60; good, $4.80@$5.25; good butchers', $4.20@$4.40; rough fat, $3@$4; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts about 20 cars; market active on prime light; slow on heavy; heavyweights, $5.35@$5.40; medium, $5.30@$5.35; grassers, $5.15@$5.25; roughs, $3.30@ $4.50. Sheep—Supply heavy; 60 cars on sale; market dull and lower on all except prime stock; exports, $4@$4.25; extra, $3.30@$3.50; good, $2.80@$3.25; common, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@ $4.25; veal calves, $5@$5.50; heavy and thin, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,576 head; market opened with a lively demand for all grades; prices unchanged; market for Texas cattle active; native cows, $1.50@$3; Texas steers, $3@$3.60; cows, $2.40@$2.60. Hogs—Receipts, 1,688 head; market stronger, with an advance of 10c on all grades, butchers selling at $5@$5.10. Yorkers' $5@$5.15 packers', $4.40@ $4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,133 head; market easy; prices shade lower; mixed, $2.65@$3.15; natives, $3.35; lambs, $15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A liberal run of cattle at this point and good receipts at other Western places caused a weak feeling in the market for this stock to-day. Choice beeves sold at unchanged prices, but common and medium grades moved slowly at 10c decline. A meagre supply of hogs caused firmness in prices. Trade in sheep and offerings lasted, and prices were advanced 10@15c per 100 lb. Arrivals of sheep were large, and a loss in values of 10@15c per 100 lb was noted.

CATTLE—Receipts, 17,500 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.30@$5.60; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.40@$5.80; good to choice steers,